TIMES OFFICE
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Victoria Times.

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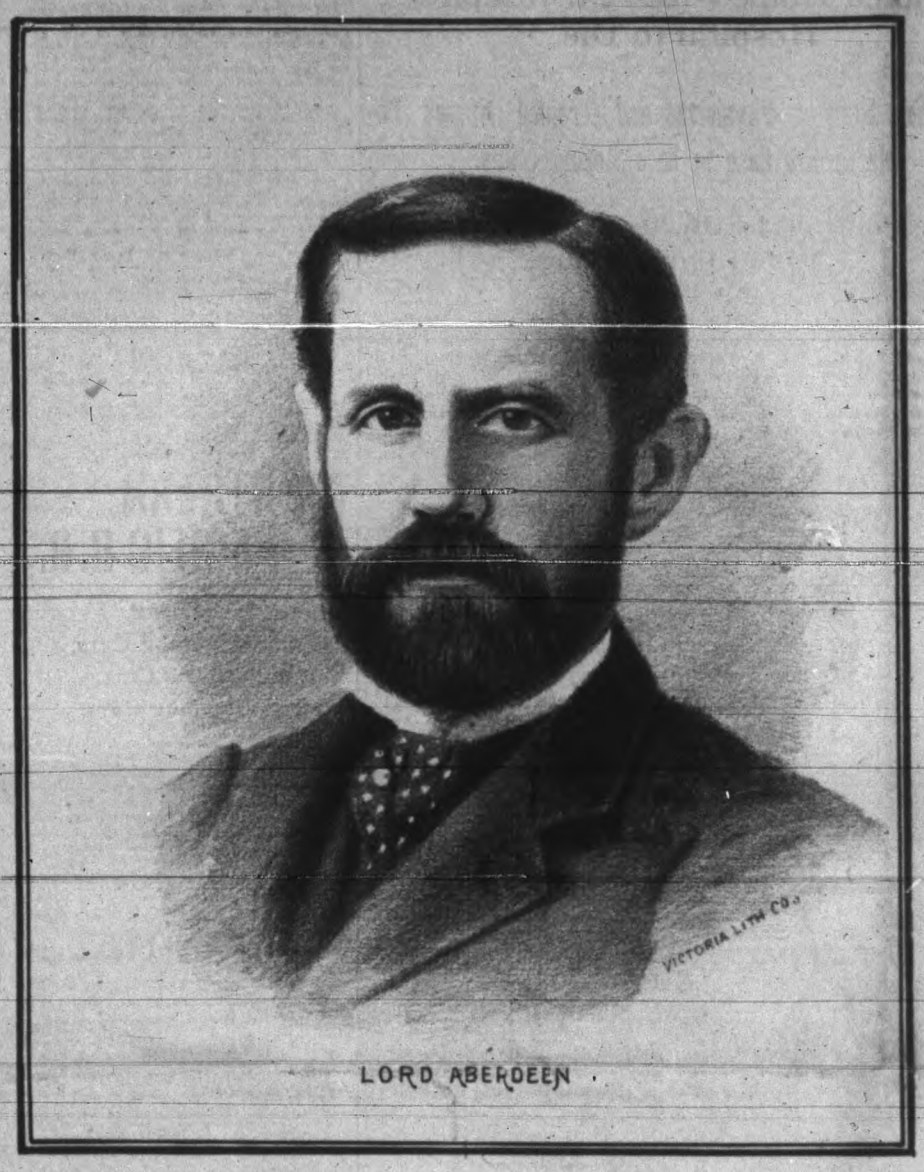
BRIGHT RED BLOOD . . .
Is produced by iron in the system. To obtain this condition 'tis not necessary to eat tacks or similar forms of iron. Simply use Jones' Beef, Iron and Wine, sold only at the P. P. P. P. 36 Government Street. Always open.



LORD ABERDEEN

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND LADY ABERDEEN.

A Sketch of Their Lives—Lord Aberdeen's Services to the State.

His Success as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—First Visit to Victoria.

His Excellency Lord Aberdeen is the sixth earl to wear the title, and comes from a line of distinguished men famous in both war and statesmanship. Lord Aberdeen was only a younger son until 1870, when the death of his brother George gave him a seat in the house of lords and brought him in sight of the [illegible] has been one long progress of increasing service to the state. The Gordons are physically a fine race, and the present earl, although not so tall as his brothers, is much stronger in muscular development than might be imagined by those who note his comparatively slight build. Like most men of his family, he is extremely fond of sport—physical exercise. Both of his brothers were splendid shots with the rifle, having carried all before them at Wimbledon on more than one occasion. It was this extreme devotion to the rifle which led to the lamentable accident which caused the death of his second brother. Lord Aberdeen, however, unites with the love of sport which is common to most landed aristocracy a passion which among peers is almost unique—from boyhood he has had a delight in locomotive engines; he is probably the only peer who could drive an engine from London to Edinburgh. It was this boyish passion which first introduced him to public life. Lord de la Warr had moved for a select committee into railway accidents, and in support of his motion Lord Aberdeen, when a very young man, made his maiden speech in the house of lords. There is no more difficult audience to address than the peers, but his knowledge of the subject and the enthusiasm with which he explained the technicalities of railway management and the mysteries of fly-shunting to the peers won him high praise, and when at a later period a royal commission was appointed in order to inquire into railway accidents he was immediately nominated as a commissioner. Of this commission the Duke of Buckingham was the first chairman, but on his appointment to the Indian presidency, Lord Aberdeen, though one of the youngest members of the commission, succeeded him as chairman.

Lord Aberdeen's second appointment was somewhat similar, inasmuch as it concerned the prevention of the loss of life on the part of the working population. The agitation initiated by Mr. Plimsoll regarding the wholesale destruction of sailors' lives by the sending of coffin ships to sea, in order to realize a profit for the owners, led to a prolonged and angry controversy, in which Mr. Chamberlain, who was then president of the board of trade, took a very strong [illegible] siderable recrimination, during which feeling on both sides became extremely heated, it was at last decided to appoint a royal commission, on which both parties could be represented, to take evidence and report. The commission was a strong one. Mr. Chamberlain was one of its members, and the leading representatives of the ship owners were also there in force. It was no easy task presiding over a tribunal in which the chief disputants sat as judges, and it was a singular tribute to his rapidly rising reputation that he was selected as chairman, a position which somewhat resembled that of Aeolus in the Cave of the Winds. However, by the judicious dining of the commissioners before they commenced the inquiry, and the excellent practice of lunching together during the course of the inquiry, Lord Aberdeen was able to establish sufficiently genial relations with the commissioners to get through with a singular absence of friction. His position as chairman was largely official, and appeal was constantly made to him by the advocates of the respective sides to rule out of order this that or the other question. When he had to vacate the chair in order to undertake the responsibilities of the Irish viceroyalty, the commissioners, on the motion of Mr. Chamberlain, passed a unanimous vote expressing their high sense of the signal impartiality and savoir faire with which he had discharged the arduous duties of his office.

Up to this time the Earl of Aberdeen, although acting in hearty accord with Mr. Gladstone, who had always been a close personal friend of all the Aberdeens, and especially of the present earl and countess, had not held any purely political post under the Liberal party. Lord Aberdeen, the prime minister, began life as a Conservative. He was first employed by Lord Castlereagh, and was subsequently foreign minister of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel. When the corn laws went by the board he became a Peelite, and the Aberdeen ministry was a combination of Peelites and Liberals, hence when the present earl took his seat in the house of lords he sat neither with the Conservatives nor with the Liberals, but occupied a place on the [illegible] supposed to belong to peers of an independent mind, who do not wish to identify themselves conspicuously with either of the political parties. He was regarded, however, as belonging to the government party by heredity, and hence in 1876 he was selected to move the address to the queen in reply to the royal speech. It was soon evident, however, that the popular sympathies of the young earl and the immense personal influence of Mr. Gladstone, who had always been as a father to the earl and countess, were sweeping him directly into the Liberal ranks. In addition to this two influences of different degrees of importance were telling in the same direction. One was the influence of his wife, who was strongly Liberal, and the other the natural reaction against the follies and courses of the Jingo period which marked the close of Lord Beaconsfield's administration. His first act of rebellion against his party was when he telegraphed from Brindisi his adhesion to the popular protest which was being signed against the Afghan war. That this was no mere caprice he made abundantly evident when he spoke in the debate against the Afghan policy of the ministry, thereby maintaining the traditions of his ancestors in his devotion to peace and conciliation. In 1879 he indicated his transference of political allegiance by supporting Mr. Gladstone's first Midlothian campaign, having accepted Lord Rosebery's invitation to form one of the house party at Dalmeny on that memorable occasion.

On the formation of the Gladstone ministry in 1880, he was sent for by the prime minister and offered the viceroyaltyship of Ireland. Lady Aberdeen was at Mentmore with Lady Rosebery at the time when she received a telegram from her husband wishing to see her at the railway station that night on her return. To her immense astonishment she learned that her husband was going to Dublin Castle. In the course of the morning a message had arrived summoning Lord Aberdeen to Mr. Gladstone's house. As soon as he arrived Mr. Gladstone told him that he must go to Ireland. At that time nothing in the world was further from Lord Aberdeen's mind. He was a Scotchman, who had never paid any particular attention to Irish affairs. But being forced into it, as it were, Lord Aberdeen suddenly found himself Lord Lieutenant of Ireland at a time when the administration of that important post was surrounded by pressing and almost unexampled difficulties. His predecessor, Lord Carnarvon, who, together with his countess, had endeavored to promote the welfare of the Irish people by [illegible] means in his power, found himself cramped and handicapped by Downing street, and receiving but scant encouragement and sympathy from Lord Salisbury, threw up the post in despair. It was on his return to London that he learned of the defeat of Disraeli and the appointment of Lord Aberdeen to Ireland. The Irish, delighted at the practical demonstration of their parliamentary strength, were, however, sullen and suspicious, having little or no confidence in the promises of the Grand Old Man. They remembered the stirring days of "Buckshot Forster and Lord Spencer, while many of them were fresh from the seclusion of Kilmainham. To them Lord Aberdeen was a perfect stranger, while the prime minister under whom he was acting had repeatedly applied coercion. Anxiety, doubt and suspicion were blended together as Lord and Lady Aberdeen took up their residence at the castle without the faintest show of popular demonstration.

The home rule party held aloof from the castle by boycotting it; while the loyalists regarded the new government as a pack of renegades and traitors. From this position of isolation they were rescued by a happy experience, which turned the tide, and was the first conspicuous act which notified to the Irish people the change which had come over the spirit of the British rulers. There was that year a great distress in the West of Ireland, and the castle had, of course, official information of the sufferings of the poor cottagers on the Atlantic coast. The ordinary methods by which relief is obtained is by a meeting in the Mansion House, called and presided over by the Lord Mayor. It has been the curse of the system in Ireland that the Lord Mayor of Dublin and the viceroy of the Queen at the castle have held aloof from each other. The Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans, neither have the patriots of the Mansion House anything to do with the courtiers at the castle. On this occasion, however, a private

COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN

communication was sent from the castle to the Lord Mayor, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, the poet, patriot and general chief magistrate, to suggest the calling of a meeting in order to devise means for relieving the distress; and he received further intimation from the castle to the effect that, although his excellency could [illegible] be very glad to be present in the capacity as a city resident in Dublin. Mr. Sullivan, one of the best hearted men in the world, who was acquainted with the high character and sterling sincerity of the viceroy, was very glad indeed to receive the intimation, but just a trifle anxious to know how the bhoys would take it. As there is no omelet without breaking of eggs, their excellencies carried it through. Every individual whom they consulted, including all the authorities, opposed their action. They were warned that they would be hissed; that they would begin their viceroyalty with a slap in the face that they would never get over and that the one thing they should avoid, above everything, was the running of any risks. To all of which advice, although couched in the most diplomatic way, and pressed upon them with the greatest authority, they turned a deaf ear. It was an inspiration, and they did well to act upon it. The news had got abroad that the castle was going to visit the Mansion House, and an immense crowd was gathered in the neighborhood to see the viceregal carriages. In Dublin the representative of her majesty keeps up the tradition of royal state much more than in more democratic colonies. On this occasion the viceroy drove through the streets with the usual carriage and four, with postilions and outriders. It was a critical moment when the carriage drove up in front of the lord mayor's official residence, and the viceroy and his wife, in their capacity of citizens, descended to attend a meeting summoned to consider the distress in the west of Ireland. It seemed to those present as if the crowd quivered and hesitated, not knowing whether to hiss or to cheer, when suddenly one of the boys gave rein to the exuberance of his enthusiasm and broke into a hearty cheer. Another second and all suspense was at an end. Amid a roar of cheers, the like of which had not been heard behind a viceroy in recent years, Lord Aberdeen made his way into the meeting hall.

The climax of the proceedings was reached when Lord Aberdeen requested to be introduced to Michael Davitt. When the one-armed ex-fenian convict grasped the hand of Lord Aberdeen there was a public pledge given and recognized by all men of the alliance of the Irish democracy and all that was best, popular and sympathetic in Great Britain. Lord Aberdeen and Michael Davitt cemented the bond of friendship and sympathy by a warm pressure of the hand in the Mansion House, Dublin, amid the vociferous outburst that can only come from Irish throats. From this out all was plain sailing. A revolution took place within and around the castle. Irishmen who for centuries had passed the grim structure with sullen look and muttered curse, and who regarded it as a sort of Bastile, now looked toward it for succor and upon it as a refuge. The change was startling and complete. The thing was incredible, but nevertheless an accomplished fact.

The six months which they passed in Ireland were among the best in Irish history, a kind of glorious summer day out of due season, but heralding the sunshine to come. Over at Westminster the home rule bill, framed upon the fatally false foundation of excluding the Irish from the imperial parliament, staggered heavily downward. Even at the eleventh hour the bill might have been saved if the exclusion of the Irish members had been frankly abandoned, but Mr. Morley willed it otherwise, and the government marched to its doom. After the fatal decision was taken there was a dissolution, which resulted in the return of a large Unionist majority. When the hour came when Dublin castle had to give up its pleasant occupants, and the brief break in the long tradition of repression and distrust came to an end, it was not until that day of leave-taking that the Aberdeens themselves, or the public, had any adequate conception of the degree of pasionate personal enthusiasm and devoted loyalty which they had succeeded in six short months in creating in the capital of Ireland. The whole of Dublin city turned out to give the viceroy and his wife a national Irish farewell. As they drove from the castle down to the station through the streets filled with cheering and weaping crowds it was evident even to the most [illegible] been touched to its depths. Everywhere in the streets banners were waving and flags flying, and, strangest of all, for the first time in recent years, the Irish National Band played "God Save the Queen." It was a great moment, and one which made the heart swell high with pride and gratification that such an outburst of popular sympathy had been brought about by the simple talisman of helpful sympathy and profound respect. For the Aberdeens had learned to love the Irish people with a wholehearted devotion which touched that emotional and appreciative people to the quick. They saw in Lady Aberdeen, especially, one who was more Irish than the Irish themselves, and the enthusiasm and loyalty which her presence elicited did more to reveal posibilities for the pacification of Ireland than all the administrations of all the politicians. When the cheering crowds had shouted their last farewell and the vice-regal party were steaming their way toward Holyhead, they had the consolation of feeling that even if the ship had gone to the bottom they had not spent their lives in vain.

LADY ABERDEEN.

Lady Aberdeen is the daughter of the late Sir Dudley Coutts Majoribank—afterwards created Lord Tweedmouth—who for a number of years was the active head of the great banking house of Coutts. Lady Tweedmouth, her excellency's mother, was a daughter of Sir James Hogg and a woman of great beauty and talent. The family seat is at Berwick-on-Tweed, but little Ishbel's home was in Guisachan, Invernesshire, a wild and romantic spot resting at the head of a lovely mountain strath, and it was here that politicians, artists and literary men assembled annually in the autumn to enjoy a rare and renowned hospitality. Mr. Gladstone himself was a frequent visitor, and amidst such company and surroundings the future Lady Aberdeen imbibed the rare tact, splendid abilities and wonderful political sagacity which contributed vastly to the joint success of their excellencies in Ireland. Remembering her Irish descent from the O'Neills, the Countess threw herself heart and soul into the aims and aspirations of the Irish peo[ple.]

Lady Aberdeen possesses immense activity and energy, together with a capacity to do things and get them done. Her first training in the way of organization was the establishment of the Onward and Upward society, an association which began on a small scale among the domestics and poor people on their estate in Aberdeenshire, and which has spread until they have about 9,000 members throughout the world. In connection with this Lady Aberdeen edits a monthly review under the title of Onward and Upward. Dr. Lyman Abbott, writing upon this association in the Outlook, says that it is a combination of the Y. W. C. A. Working Girls' Club, and the Chataqua Literary and Scientific Association. Another work with which her name is even more prominently associated is the Irish Industries Association, which was brought more conspicuously before the American public by Lady Aberdeen's Irish village, with its reproduction of Blarney castle, which stood at the entrance of the Midway Plaisance in Jackson park. But, perhaps [illegible] which Lady Aberdeen has been connected was that which she undertook in the Women's Liberal Federation, a body of 80,000 people. She was elected to this post in succession to Mrs. Gladstone, and the very strongest possible pressure has been brought to bear upon her to reconsider her determination to resign an office, the duties of which she cannot discharge from Ottawa. The Women's Liberal Federation, it is well to remark, is no mere party caucus. There is no doubt that it was originally started by some wire-pullers of the Liberal party, who imagined that it might be of good service to bring into existence a Liberal counterpart of the Primrose League. The Women's Liberal Federation, however, no sooner came into being than it developed an independent activity of its own, which led it to be regarded with the liveliest feelings of resentment by the caucus managers and wire-pullers who had assisted in bringing it into being.

Of course, like others who have taken an interest in the condition of life, Lady Aberdeen believes firmly in woman suffrage. In her present position as wife of the Governor-General she is necessarily precluded from taking part in any question that can by any pretence be alleged to belong to the domain of party politics. It ought not to be a question of party politics to affirm that a woman is a suffering being, nor should the Governor-General's wife be debarred from insisting upon the natural corollary of that fundamental truism. There is, no doubt, however, that the National Council will tend to lead women more and more to take counsel together and see whether it is not possible for them to bring such influence to bear as to render it possible for the best men to be returned to the House of Parliament.

Lord Aberdeen met his gifted wife when she was only 11 years old and soon after she fell in love with him, and from that day to this she has never wavered in the wholehearted devotion which exists between her and the man who afterwards became her husband. They were married in 1877. They have had five children, four of whom are living. The second daughter died in infancy. Lord Haddo, the Hon. Dudley and the Hon. Archie are the boys, while Lady Marjorie, who is only 13 years old, is the only surviving daughter. Lady Marjorie has the distinction of being the youngest editor in the world, and her little monthly, Wee Willie Winkie, is an almost ideal specimen of a child's paper.

ROME'S MAYOR ABROAD.

He Has Brought His Sash of Office With Him to New York.

The man who rules the city where Nero and the Caesars once reigned supreme came to this town yesterday on the steamship Majestic, says a New York special to the Chicago Tribune. He is Prince Emanuale Ruspoli, and he is the Mayor of Rome, or officially and technically the Syndic of Rome. This is the first Mayor of Rome who ever came to the United States. First he was an aldeman in Rome, and it is on record that he refused several invitations to chowder parties in the Coliseum and excursions up the river Tiber. After serving as a member of the city council the Prince was elected several times to the Italian Chamber of Deputies. Another thing to recommend him is his American wife, who came over with him. She is his third. First he married Catarina Conachi Borgondes. At her death he married Laura Cavacciolo, daughter of the Italian Duke of Lavelle. Being left a widower a second time, the Prince married Miss Josephine Mary Beers Curtis of the Biston family of that name.

The Prince's family dates back to the house of Mariscotti, whose members established themselves in Rome in 1160 A.D. With the Prince, too, was his daughter-in-law, the Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigold. She holds that title in her own right of descent from that Talleyrand who was Minister to the first Napoleon and who uttered so many brilliant witticisms that the unscrupulous try now to palm off as original. The Marquise married the Prince's son Mario. The Prince is rich. He has added to his wealth by investing in American lands. He owns property in New Jersey on which he raises cranberries. Besides the cranberry bogs Prince Ruspoli owns land about 16 miles outside of Lakewood. It is his intention to found a winter resort, a rival to Lakewood, on that property. The Prince also owns a big tract of land in Florida.

It was stated that the chief purpose of the Prince's visit to this country was to sell his Florida lands at a profit of $1,000,000. The Prince, Princess and Marquise put up at the Hotel Waldorf. They will remain in the city two or three days and then go to Newport. The Roman newspapers that have preceded the Prince here state there is the mischief to pay in the City of the Seven Hills because of the Prince's forgetfulness. The Mayor of Rome, whenever he performs his official duties, wears a tri-color sash across his bosom. Without the sash there is no Mayor. The Roman newspapers complain that the Prince Ruspoli did not leave his sash so as to habilitate the Vice-Syndic. So the municipal affairs of Rome are much tangled—there is no head of affairs—the Vice-Syndic might as well be at the Saratoga convention.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send [illegible] "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Older Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c. postage to send in wrappers, if you leave the end open. Write your address carefully.

The City of Hamilton Stirred Up

An Interesting and Well-Known Lad Taken Home From St. Joseph's Hospital to Die.

The Whole Staff of Physicians and Trained Nurses Declared His Case to be a Hopeless One.

At the Point of Death, Paine's Celery Compound Cures Him.

One of the Most Desperate Cases Ever Known—Limbs and Body Swollen—An Unrecognizable Piece of Humanity—The Boy's Body is Tapped and Two Gallons of Water Taken Away—After Medical Skill Failed, Paine's Celery Compound Works Miraculously—All Statements Vouched for by Geo. LeRiche, Esq., late of J. Winer & Co., and David Morton, Esq., Superintendent of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church Sunday School.

ALEXANDER McINTOSH, HAMILTON, ONT.

Young Aleck McIntosh, interesting, bright and good-looking, is a lad in his teens, and resides with his parents at No. 167 Catherine street south, Hamilton, Ont. The members of the family are well and favorably known, and attend St. Paul's Presbyterian church, of which Rev. R. J. Laidlaw, LL.D., is pastor.

Some months ago, to the great grief and consternation of Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh, their son Aleck was stricken down with a terrible swelling of the limbs and throat. Notwithstanding the fact that the boy was under the care of an able and experienced doctor, his condition became most alarming. At this juncture a consultation was held by three of the leading physicians of the city, and the result was that Aleck was sent to the hospital, where he might have all the advantages of medical skill, and the constant attention of trained nurses.

At the end of four weeks Aleck's condition was more alarming than ever, and his parents were assured that there was no possible chance of recovery for their dear boy. He lay on his hospital bed perfectly helpless, and so swollen from head to foot that he was unrecognizable.

The sorrowing parents, feeing that there was no hope, and that the hand of death had securely grasped their loved boy, wished to have him die at their home. As he [illegible] in charge expressed sorrow that nothing more could be done for the dying lad.

While at home, and at the point of death, a kind neighbor called to see him. A thought—a revelation—came to her mind. A joyous hope filled her motherly heart as she gazed on the dying boy, and witnessed the intense grief of the parents. She remembered having herself used in an extreme case that great life-giver and health-restorer, Paine's Celery Compound. Would it meet the case where the vital spark was almost extinguished? Yes, she had faith that it would. To use Paine's Celery Compound was suggested to the parents. "Ah! yes, try it—anything—if dear Aleck's life can be saved."

The wondrous Compound was immediately procured and properly administered. The first dose produced results that gave the parents hope. There was a virtue in this medicine that no other remedy ever contained. The boy lived and the medicine was continued from day to day with results that gave joy and gladness. By the time the fourth bottle was finished young Aleck McIntosh was well, and all his troubles banished. To-day he is as strong and robust as any boy of his age in the city.

All the physicians look upon the cure as a marvellous one, and the whole staff of St. Joseph's Hospital rejoice at the lad's restoration to health.

Scores of Hamilton's best people can [illegible] tion with this unparalleled case. The statements made by Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McIntosh, the boy's parents, are ably supported by two of Hamilton's leading business men. Such sterling proof of the value of Paine's Celery Compound, should strongly convince every sufferer, and all who have suffering and diseased friends, that there is no other medicine known to the medical profession and the public, that can so effectually and honestly meet the needs of all.

It is the only medicine in the world that saves and cures the sufferer when he or she is given up by the doctor.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McIntosh write as follows:

"We are willing and anxious to give a testimonial letter in reference to the marvellous cure your Paine's Celery Compound effected in our son Alexander.

"The case is such an important one, and has attracted so much attention in this city, we would like it to be as fully communicated to you and the public as possible.

"Our son Alexander was taken with swellings in the limbs, and in a few days after the throat was similarly affected. At this stage he was confined to his bed for about two weeks, when he became somewhat better. A short time after he got worse, the swelling affecting the whole body and limbs. He continued in bed under the attention of one of our best doctors, when a consultation of three leading physicians was held, and we were informed that the case was so serious that Aleck would have to go to the hospital where the experience and skill of the whole staff of physicians could be employed, and where trained nurses would be in attendance day and night.

[illegible] and battled heroically with his disease. At the end of that time we were assured that there was no possible chance of recovery. Everything had been done that could be done, even to tapping, under which two gallons of water were taken from the body. For two weeks after this operation he lay perfectly helpless, and so swollen from head to foot as to be unrecognizable.

"That he might die in our midst, we made arrangements to have him conveyed to our home. As we carried him out of the hospital the good people in charge remarked "they were sorry that nothing could be done for our poor dying boy."

"While Aleck lay in bed in our home a friend and neighbor called. She had used Paine's Celery Compound successfully for an extreme case of neuralgia. Our friend said she would write and ask if it would be advisable to use Paipe's Celery Compound, even in this terrible case of kidney trouble, attended with the worst form of erysipelas. You replied that it was very advisable to try the Compound and kindly sent us four bottles free of charge.

"God bless you for the good advice and the gift. He used the four bottles and no more, and to-day Aleck is as well as ever before, a marvel to the physicians and the whole staff of St. Joseph's hospital, and a large circle of friends in this city."

The above testimony of Mr. and Mrs. James McIntosh is vouched for by Geo. Le-[illegible] follows:

"The testimonial letter of Mr. and Mrs. James McIntosh, in reference to the cure of their son Aleck by Paine's Celery Compound has been submitted to us as neighbors and friends. Having visited this home many times during Aleck's illness, we do most willingly testify to the truthfulness of all statements made."

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PRICES.—When you have compared prices you will find Spot Cash's quotations are the lowest in the city.

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If so, come and buy an Umbrella. Fifty dozen direct from the maker, just opened. A large assortment of Novelties in Ladies' Ivory, Plain and Mounted in Silver and Gold Plated. Prices range from 75 cents upward and satisfaction is guaranteed.

J HUTCHESON & CO.

C. H. STICKELS . . . . ROOMS: 19 to 22 . . . . Board of Trade Building.

CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER & PURCHASING AGENT. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES. . .

Estimates for complete electrical installations, either light or power. House wiring plans and superintendence a specialty. All wiring under my superintendence guaranteed.

REMEMBER

The Assignee Sale of SIMPSON'S STOCK

. . 94 DOUGLAS STREET . . .

AND

TOYS at Lombard & Co's, 61 Govt. St.

VICTORIA CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

Principal, MISS M. B. SHARP. 288 Yates St., opp. High School.

Instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music (including Guitar and Mandolin), Theory, Musical History and Analysis, Instrumentation, Elocution, and Foreign Languages.

Classes in Theory, Musical History and Analysis, Hand Culture, Ensemble Playing. Recitals and Concerts are free to pupils of Conservatory.

Mr. Trevelyan Sharp (late of London, England), is in charge of the Violin and Orchestral department. Mr. Sharp has had thorough training and practical experience in preparing Principals, Chorus and Orchestra in Opera Oratorio, etc., and is open to engagements from Operatic and Choral Societies requiring a Musical Director. Prospectus on application.

CHOLERA AND MORBUS

ALWAYS PROMPTLY CURED BY PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER.

EVERY LADY WHO WANTS UNDERWEAR and understands what pure wool is and appreciates exquisite finish buys the "HEALTH BRAND," both for herself or children. These goods are made in Vests, Drawers, Tights and Combinations, and are kept by every first class dry goods store.

THE MONTREAL SILK MILLS COMPANY, Ltd., MONTREAL.

CARON'S CONTUMELY.

Sir Caron, Postmaster General, Practically Repeats Vanderbilt's Expression.

Postoffice Clerks and Employees Suspended by Department at Ottawa.

In spite of the resolution passed by the board of trade, with the consent of Messrs. Earle and Prior, the city's representatives, Sir Adolphe Caron, postmaster-general, has ordered that the post office clerks and letter carriers who went on strike for a few hours on Thursday, shall be suspended pending an investigation. This order did not arrive until last evening, after the day's work was over. It was probably expected that by this action there would not be a great deal of confusion at the post office. If Sir Adolphe thought so, he should have been in the post office this morning, when hundreds of citizens crowded the office to obtain their mail. The street delivery had to be abandoned, and it will probably be several days before it can be resumed. For the inside assistance Postmaster Shakespeare obtained some temporary help, but nevertheless a great deal of inconvenience will be caused by the action of the Ottawa "sweater," who is endeavoring to force men to work for starvation wages. A separate wicket was set apart for the letters that are usually delivered by the carriers, and many obtained their mail, but were not slow in "blessing" the post office department for making them walk, in some case, a mile or more for it. This brought vividly to the minds of the citizens what the letter carriers are asked to do for $29.10 a month, although it is true they are entitled to a provisional allowance of $10 a month, which has not been paid to them for four months. The action of Caron has been very severely criticized on all sides, and even some of the warmest supporters of the government are condemning them. It is true any number of men can be found to fill the positions, but these men only go in temporarily or until they find something better to do, while the regular men have been put to the trouble of passing the civil service examinations.

A statement of the facts of the case has been forwarded to Ottawa by the post office inspector, and until that has reached the capital and been considered Victorians will have to get their mail the best way they can.

The worst feature of the whole trouble, however, was made public in a notice issued this morning. The notice states that until further notice all mails will close at six o'clock. This means that important business matters will have to be delayed for one day, just to allow "Sweater" Caron to "get even" with the post office employes. But those who know Caron know that he has no regard whatever for the convenience of the public, when disregarding it gives him an opportunity to display his officiousness. Business men who receive letters by the Charmer this evening, or by the Kingston if she arrives late, will not be able to answer those letters, as the order is that the mail shall close at 6 o'clock.

A public meeting is to be held on Tuesday evening to protest against the Dominion government's treatment of the postoffice employees.

PERSONAL.

Wm. Farrell and E. P. Davis, of Vancouver, are at the Driard.

C. Sweeney, manager of the Bank of Montreal, came over from Vancouver last evening.

London Hospital Cough Cure | CURES

COCHRANE & MUNN,

Druggists, Corner Yates and Douglas Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NURSING by a competent woman; charges very moderate. Apply 113 Chatham St. n3

PROF. SEYMOUR, traveling editor of "Human Nature," San Francisco, will speak at Pioneer Hall, Broad street, Sunday, Nov. 4th, at 8 p.m.; subject, "The natural and scientific evidences of immortality."

TO BE LET or leased the Globe Hotel, Esquimalt, in good running order; will shortly be vacant; a good chance for an energetic man. Address Mrs. M. Fisher, 143 Pandora Avenue, City. n1-1m

DON'T FORGET TO GO TO SAMPSON'S Book Exchange to night for something to read; books sold at half price; exchanged for 5c. each.

A SERVICE OF SONG

Will be given in the R. E. Church, Humboldt street, on Sunday, November 4, at 7 o'clock, by the choir, who will have the assistance of a number of friends, both in the solos and choruses.

Dentists' Notice.

We, the undersigned dentists of Victoria, agree to close our respective offices on Saturday afternoons after one o'clock throughout the year: A. C. West, A. E. Verrinder, D. J. Quinlan, T. J. Jones, Findley & Baker, S. G. Clemence, Lewis Hall, A. Humber, S. M. Hartman, H. F. Moody. n3-1m

NOTICE.

Hall on TUESDAY NEXT, the 6th inst., at 8 p.m., to discuss matters pertaining to the Postoffice Employees in this city.

JOHN TEAGUE, Mayor.

Victoria, B.C., Nov. 3, 1894. n3

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

Ontario Will Establish a Provincial Police Force Shortly.

Toronto, Nov. 3.—Word comes from Lisle village on the Northern railway that a crowd of thirteen youths gave a Hallowe'en celebration which included a charivari of Thomas Foster, 75 years old, and his bride, aged 22. Foster gave the crowd $5 and they kept up the celebration. They had several guns, one of which exploded. Thomas Irwin got a piece of metal in his head and nearly bled to death. There is little hope of his recovery. Joseph Bentley lost an arm and Joseph Kind was badly injured.

Toronto, Nov. 3.—A deputation of Toronto Patrons waited upon the grand board last night to urge the endorsement of a system of land taxation approaching the Henry George movement. The question was fully discussed but no action was taken.

Toronto, Nov. 3.—Joseph Laycock, who was found in a law office yesterday with a revolver to his head, but had it knocked out of his hand before he could discharge it. He afterwards took laudanum and is now in the asylum. He has a suicidal mania.

St. Thomas, Nov. 2.—The new management of the street railway will apply on Monday for a franchise to extend the electric railway through the township of Yarmouth to Port Stanley.

A movement is on foot to form a provincial police force for Ontario. The recent outrages in the western part of the province call for such an organization.

Kingston, Nov. 3.—The Patrons have nominated A. B. Aylesworth, of Newburg, as candidate for Lennox and Addington for the Dominion house.

Montreal, Nov. 3.—The physicians announce that Rev. Dr. Chiniquy is much better and rallying every day.

CLEVELAND CONTRIBUTED.

The President Contributed $1000 for the New York Election.

New York, Nov. 3.—A morning paper says: "It was reported at the Democratic state headquarters last night that the president had contributed $1000 to the Democratic fund for the congressional fight in the state. The money, it was said, was given in the form of two cheques for $500 to Senator Faulkner, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign committee, with instructions from Mr. Cleveland to use it in the New York congressional campaign."

TO DECLARE WAR.

French Commissioner Leaves the Capital of Madagascar.

Paris, Nov. 3.—A despatch from the French special commissioner to Madagascar announces that he left the capital of Madagascar without receiving a reply to the French ultimatum. The cabinet council to-day decided to submit to the chamber of deputies resolutions declaring war against Madagascar.

IS PORT ARTHUR CAPTURED?

No Verification of the Report Received at the Japanese Legation.

London, Nov. 3.—A Shanghai dispatch says that the report that the Japanese second army is on the eve of taking Port Arthur is regarded as a ruse on the part of the Japanese. It is thought probable that the Japanese second army intend forming a junction with the main army and capturing the Chinese who are retreating from Chien Lin Chen, after which the combined forces will proceed to Pekin.

The Japanese legation has not received and confirmatory report of the capture of Port Arthur by the Japanese.

AHEARN COMMITTED

To Stand Trial for the Trade Dollar Saloon Robbery.

Joseph Ahearn, proprietor of the Trade Dollar saloon, was this mornig committed for trial for robbing William Hussey a week ago last Tuesday. The case was resumed before Magistrate Macrae this mornig shortly after the police court opened and the prosecution placed a few more witnesses in the box. Sergeant Walker and Constable Cameron were the only two, however, who gave evidence of particular interest. The former said that after he went to see Ahearn after the robbery he denied that he had been round there in the morning or had seen Hussey [illegible] Cameron testified that he had been in the saloon early in the morning and had seen the couple there. He also told of his work in the case. At the close of the case Mr. Belyea, for the defence, said that he would reserve his defence and had no comment to make on the case.

Magistrate Macrae ordered the defendant committed for trial at the fall assizes and fixed bail at $1000, half to be furnished by himself and $250 apiece by two sureties. At three o'clock Ahearn had not been able to locate his bondsmen. Chief Sheppard says Ahearn has been running the saloon on an untransferred license, and it is probable that the place will be closed.

JOHN WALTER DEAD.

Publisher of the London Times Dies in the Metropolis To-day.

London, Nov. 3.—Publisher Walter of the London Times is dead. John Walter was born in London in 1818 and was educated at Eton and graduated from Exeter college in 1843, being called to the bar in 1847. He was a member of the house of commons almost continuously from 1847 to 1880. The Times was established in 1785 by Mr. Walter's grandfather. Upon the founder's death his son took charge, and from him the management passed to John Walter, whose death is announced today.

SKETCH OF THE CZAR.

He Gloried in Being Considered Rough of Texture, "The Peasant Czar."

Of a Peaceful Disposition, He Had no Intention of Precipitating Wars.

Sofia, Nov. 3.—Premier Stoiloff formally announced the death of the czar in the sobranje yesterday. Stoiloff said in view of the fact that Alexander III. was the son of the liberator of Bulgaria Prince Ferdinand had telegraphed a message of condolence to his successor, Nicholas II. The prince had also ordered the army to wear mourning for a week.

Athens, Nov. 3.—The bourse and the theatres was all closed yesterday as a mark of respect to the czar.

Berlin, Nov. 3.—The National Zeitung says the funeral of the czar takes place at St. Petersburg, probably twelve days hence.

Berlin, Nov. 3.—The army has been commanded to observe two weeks mourning and Emperor Alexander's First Uhlan regiment three weeks of mourning. The navy has similar orders. The warships will fire 21 guns on the day of the funeral. It is rumored that the kaiser and Emperor Nicholas will shortly meet.

Paris, Nov. 3.—Emperor Nicholas, in a despatch to President Perrier, announcing his father's death, said: "I am certain of the active share which the entire French nation will take in our mourning." Replying Casimir-Perier said: "The two great peoples remember Alexander III, who a year ago today sent a telegram to President Carnot which drew still closer the bonds between the two countries." Premier Dupuy in a telegram to De Giers, the Russian foreign minister, said: "France is one with Russia in her grief, as well as in her joy, and will never forget the sympathy which Russia showed in memorable circumstances." All Paris newspapers maintain that the policy of Russia will remain unchanged.

London, Nov. 2.—A notable obituary sketch appeared in the Times. The author of the sketch of the dead emperor was on intimate terms of friendship with the czar, and he says the czar never had the slightest sympathy with high culture, adding:

"Indeed, the czar rather gloried in the idea of being of the same rough texture as the majority of his subjects, and if he knew he was sometimes disrespectfully referred to as the 'peasant czar,' he regarded this epithet as a compliment. His straightforward, abrupt manner, savoring sometimes of gruffness, and his direct, unadorned method of expression harmonized well with his rough-hewn, immobile features and somewhat sluggish movements. The impression he generally made in conversation was that of a good, honest, moderately intelligent, strong willed man, who might perhaps listen to explanations, but who certainly would stand no nonsense from his subordinates or any one else. Only those who have had thep rivilege of observing him in the unrestrained intimacy of his family, especially when romping with his children or amusing himself with his four footed pets, could fully realize what a simple, kindly nature was concealed behind a by no means sympathetic exterior."

The writer thus alludes to the czar's strong anti-German feeling from the time he was czarewitch, and says:

"But he always had pacific intentions. He feared that Russia might be made the victim of a coup d'etat of the young kaiser, and therefore thought it advisable to make persistent advances to France. But his attitude was strangely exaggerated if not entirely misunderstood by France. The czar was too autocratic to enjoy hearing the 'Marseillaise' in his own capital and too prudent to ally himself with an importunate nation under a weak government, which was quite ready to make use of an entente for diplomatic purposes. He had no intention of letting himself be dragged into a war."

In a leader on the death of the czar the Times says: His highest title to the gratitude, alike of the Russians and mankind, is that he invariably strove to preserve the peace of the world. Whether his home policy was as beneficial as his foreign policy we need not for a moment inquire; but we may be assured that it was inspired by the same lofty motive and pursued with the same unflinching sense of duty.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 3.—A St. Petersburg [illegible] before his death the czar decided that the required anathema could be omitted from the document attesting Princess Alix's abjuration of her former faith, after which the princess signed. An imperial proclamation was publicly read at Livadia to-day, the people swearing allegiance to the new emperor. The body of Alexander will be embalmed.

Canadian News.

Henry Krueger, a settler on the Calgary & Edmonton railway, has beaten all records by growing 204 bushels of oats from one acre.

Rev. Dr. Sims, formerly of Tacoma, Washington, has been installed into the pastorate of Bond street Congregational church, Toronto, as successor to Rev. Dr. Wild.

Thomas O'Neill, a prominent member of the Leander rowing clow, Hamilton, discharged a load of shot into his left arm while shooting, rendering amputation necessary.

B. Nichol, of Barrie, during a row with his wife, threw a chair at her. She dodged it and it struck his son, breaking his skull. The boy cannot recover. Nichol was arrested.

The total amount secured in the Kingston mail robbery was nearly $2,000. The manner in which the postal service in this city is managed.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

THIS SETTLES IT.

Victoria Lacrosse Club Decides to Withdraw From Provincial Association.

Not Fairly Treated by Vancouver and Westminster Members of Executive.

Acting upon the recommendation of the executive, the members of the Victoria lacrosse club last evening decided to withdraw from the British Columbia Amateur Lacrosse Association. The executive met at five o'clock yesterday afternoon and passed the following resolution:

"That the executive of the Victoria Lacrosse club recommend that the said club withdraw from the British Columbia Amateur Lacrosse Association on account of the unfair treatment received at the hands of the said association."

At last evening's meeting the recommendation was unanimously adopted.

This action was brought about by the very unfair treatment that the Victoria club has received at the hands of the Vancouver and New Westminster clubs during the past two seasons. The last match, however, settled the matter, and ever since then it has been the intention of the Victoria club to withdraw unless they were fairly treated by the Vancouver members of the provincial executive. The Vancouver members did not treat the Victoria club fairly, and as there is no further appeal Victoria has taken the only course open.

The president of the club stated the object of the meeting and the proceedings before, during and after the recent match. Victoria had protested against the referee's decision, and the matter had been referred to the Vancouver members of the executive. A meeting was held at Vancouver on Tuesday evening, Victoria not being notified, and so not being represented. The meeting considered Westminster's protest against the referee, but did not consider Victoria's claim to the match. They declared the match off and decided that it should be played over again at Vancouver on November 3rd. The letter containing this decision did not reach Victoria until November 1st. He had telegraphed back that the Vancouver contingent had exceeded their power, and the match could not be played on Saturday. As the Victoria club had no confidence in the majority of the provincial executive the only course open to them was to withdraw from the association.

The following statement from the captain of the team fully explains the situation:

Mr. President and Members of the Victoria Lacrosse Club:

Gentlemen:—As captain of the Victoria lacrosse team I feel it my duty to make a statement regarding the match played between our team and the Westminsters on October 20.

You are, of course, aware that the team, to avoid all possibilities of delay, and to be in the best possible condition, went to Vancouver Friday morning, where I met them.

You are aware that Westminster telegraphed our secretary asking whether we would agree to Suckling as referee, and if 2 o'clock would be a convenient hour for us to commence play. Mr. Drury replied refusing to accept Suckling, and stating that two o'clock was perfectly satisfactory. He also wrote them that as I was captain of the team and would be in Westminster, I would settle the question of referee and officials.

In this connection I visited Westminster, where I arrived at eight o'clock, and immediately set to work to arrange the matter, calling upon Mr. McPherson, a member of the executive of the Westminster club, telling him the object of the visit. He said his club would have a meeting that evening, and if they required my presence they would send for me to the hotel. I accordingly waited there until 10:30, but without being sent for. Upon leaving the hotel, however, I met Mr. McPherson and other members of the Westminster executive. Mr. McPherson said that they had not decided on any course, but that someone would meet me in the morning at Vancouver.

I returned to Vancouver on Friday morning, where I met Mr. Mahoney, secretary of the Westminster Club. He said the club had not settled upon anyone to meet me and consider the question of referee and officials, but that Mr. Gow was in town. After waiting until half-past 2 p.m., for someone to [illegible] I was forced to the conclusion that Westminster did not intend to take action upon the question of referee until they got on the field.

To avoid delay, and the disputes which have so frequently given rise to much unpleasantness between the teams and annoyance to the spectators, the president of our association was telegraphed as follows, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by our rules:

"Failed to agree upon referee. Appoint and advise me by wire," to which Mr. Ellis replied:

"Will appoint Sengler if possible to get him. Failing, Quigley will be the man. Cannot appoint Lockhart, we consider him partizan." This point having been settled, it was useless to go to further trouble as to referee.

Mr. Ellis came up by the next boat, and I believe he saw Mr. Quigley at 12:30, the latter agreeing to act. You can readily understand that I was not very well satisfied with the appointment from the first, and recent events have proved my dissatisfaction well founded.

Our team was on the field and ready to play at 2:02 p.m., while the Westminster team did not arrive until later, about 2:30. Their captain upon coming to the field inquired about the referee, and upon learning that Quigley was to act in this capacity, objected to the arrangement. I told him the matter was entirely out of my hands, the president having appointed that official, detailing to him the efforts I had made to arrange matters. This objection of Gow's was altogether out of place, as the time for it had passed, and the fault lay entirely with his club that we did not come to a mutual agreement as to referee and officials.

Mr. Quigley arrived on the grounds at about 2:30, and before the Westminster team, and he having accepted the position tendered him, Mr. Ellis handed him the written appointment.

The referee endeavored to induce the Westminster team to commence play immediately on their arrival, but they continued to object to the selection of a referee, and refused to commence. As captain of the Victorias I demanded from Mr. Quigley that the play commence, that he order the Westminster team out upon the field. This he did, going over to their dressing room and remaining there for some time, and I followed him to again request that the team be brought out, and also brought the president's attention to the delay, and he instructed Mr. Quigley, as referee to commence play.

After a good deal of talk the real cause of delay was made apparent by the arrival of Ryal, Westminster's home player, who had not left, nor attempted to leave, Westminster [illegible] when, with the best possible speed, he could not reach the grounds before three or a quarter past. As soon as he arrived there was no delay whatever. The Westminster team accepted the referee, their umpires having been appointed in the meantime by the referee.

Mr. Quigley's statement to me on the field, on result of match, was that he reserved his decision and declared all bets off, it being too dark to play and the umpires refusing to act longer on this account. Upon returning to the hotel I wrote Mr. Quigley a letter, claiming the match for Victoria on these grounds: That the delay was wholly caused by the Westminster team in not coming to the grounds at the time specified; that when darkness prevented further play Victoria had won a majority of goals, and stating that it was no fault of our team that the match was left unfinished, referring him to a decision rendered in the case of Shamrocks vs. Capitals in the east. I may here state that Gow, captain of Westminster, even went so far as to object to the ten minutes allowed between games being shortened in order to finish before darkness came on.

On my way to the boat Mr. Quigley informed me that if we could show him telegrams and agreement between the Westminsters and Victorias to start play at 2 o'clock he would award the match to us, quoting rule 8, section 18, in support of this statement. He said this voluntarily, without the slightest persuasion on my part, and I accordingly announced that the game was ours.

The decision of the lacrosse association states that the president exceeded his authority, but as to that I have nothing to say. I believe it incumbent upon any club to accept the appointment of the president if it is at all fair, and I do not think that Westminster had any reason to object to Quigley—in fact had not.

The ruling of this decision also states that by commencing play at the time we did without first making a written protest, our protest cannot be considered. If this be so the Westminsters are exactly in the same position. They cannot have their protest allowed, since it was not presented in writing before the commencement of the game. If their appeal to the Vancouver executive can be considered effectual, our appeal must also be considered. The referee cannot but admit that I demanded of him several times that he call out the Westminsters to play, and my appeal to the president of the association to instruct the referee to do his duty is sufficient proof to substantiate that statement.

Further details are unnecessary, I think. The decision is a most unjust one, and I—as one of the playing members of the Victoria Lacrosse Club—do not care to have anything more to do with the lacrosse association of British Columbia as at present constituted.

It may be inferred by some of the members of the association and our club that, after I made the objection to the Westminsters not being there on time, I should have left the field. But this would have been most unfair, not only to the association upon whose grounds we were playing, but also the large number of spectators, many of whom had come a long distance to witness the match and would have been very much disappointed had matters turned out in this way.

[illegible] the position taken by the Victoria Lacrosse Club, and the executive sitting on the protests should have informed themselves before rendering any decision.

W. G. MACKENZIE,
Captain V. L. C.

W. H. Cullin said the decision of the provincial executive must have been the outcome of misrepresentation. They had rendered a decision on matters that they had not been called upon to consider. He quoted rules at some length in support of Victoria's claim for the match.

Upon the receipt of the decision on Thursday evening, the following dispatch had been sent to Vancouver:

Victoria, B.C., Nov. 1.

E. A. Quigley, Vancouver, B.C.:

Your two letters reached me to-night. My instruction to you was to call a meeting to decide protest against referee. Victoria claiming match. There was no question about deciding time when further game was to be played. The notice of Vancouver's decision only coming to-night it is impossible for Victoria to consider same and play on Saturday. The Vancouver portion of council have altogether exceeded their powers. There can be no game Saturday.

(Signed) W. H. ELLIS.

It was moved by Mr. [illegible], seconded by Mr. C. Cullin, and unanimously carried:

"That this club, believing that the decision of Referee Quigley in the tie-match, played at Vancouver on Saturday the 20th October, was unjust, and not in accordance with the rules of the game;

"That, believing the recent findings of the Vancouver portion of the provincial executive are both unreasonable and illegal, and not based upon the protest submitted to them for consideration; be it therefore

"Resolved, that the Victoria lacrosse club withdraw from membership in the British Columbia Amateur Lacrosse Association."

The Meeting then adjourned.

To Nursing Mothers!

A leading Ottawa Doctor writes:
"During Lactation, when the strength of the mother is deficient, or the secretion of milk scanty,
WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT
gives most gratifying results." It also improves the quality of the milk.

It is largely prescribed
To Assist Digestion,
To Improve the Appetite,
To Act as a Food for Consumptives,
In Nervous Exhaustion, and as a Valuable Tonic.

PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

LAMPS FOR THE SEASON

A Choice Selection of Elegant Lamps

PIANO LAMPS,
BANQUET LAMPS,
HANGING LAMPS,
HALL LAMPS.

AT

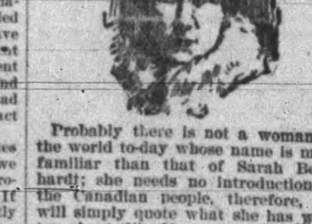
WEILER BROS.

They are the best goods in the market. They are bought direct from the factory, and will give you perfect satisfaction.

NEW SILK AND LACE LAMP SHADES have also arrived

SARAH BERNHARDT.

NOT ONLY THE GREATEST ACTRESS OF HER DAY BUT A WOMAN OF HIGH ATTAINMENT IN MANY OTHER BRANCHES OF ART.



Probably there is not a woman in the world to-day whose name is more familiar than that of Sarah Bernhardt; she needs no introduction to the Canadian people, therefore, we will simply quote what she has written about 'Vin Mariani': 'I have been delighted to find "Vin Mariani" in all the large cities of the United States, and it has, as always, largely helped to give me that strength so necessary in the performance of the arduous duties which I have imposed upon myself. I never fail to praise its virtues to all my friends, and I heartily congratulate you upon the success which you so well deserve.'

Dr. Cyrus Edson, chief of Health Department, New York, says that in cases of influenza (La Grippe) where patients suffer with high fever and catarrh in the head, the most effectual remedy is the generous diffusible tonic 'Vin Mariani.' All grocers and druggists keep it, but if you should not find it at your dealers write direct to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, and if you enclose a stamp for postage you will receive an album containing the photographs of many celebrities who have testified to the excellence of 'Vin Mariani.'

BAD BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

Vigorous Denunciation of a Very Great Evil.

"My gorge rises at the books I hear discussed in modern drawing rooms. I am told every school girl reads these stories, written by women 'with a purpose,' happily sometimes too well veiled to be perceived by their innocent readers. But who knows, if they are to explore all veins of thought, what our girls will not come to knowing or surmising? No, no, the girl of my imagination, like that of every honest and healthy minded young man, is the old fashioned Una, sitting upon the lion's back, passing unsmirched through the world—the girl who loves and trust, and accepts with womanly dignity the lot her Creator has set aside for her. As to some of the advisers of young femininity in these days—those who rank and shriek and torment society without arriving at any result—may the Lord settle them according to their deserts for the mischief they are doing." —Mrs. Burton Harrison, in Century.

The Pain Killer.

We have known the high character of this medicine and that it is used with success and satisfaction in our very best families. It is the favorite medicine of our missionaries in heathen lands, where they use it more than all else together for the diseases that abound in these warm climates. It should be kept in every house and be in readiness for sudden attacks of sickness. 25c. per large bottle.

AN EDINBURGH LANDMARK.

The Old Hall Where the Parliament Used to Meet.

Here sat the old Scottish parliament, after its removal from the Tolbooth in 1639, and many a stirring scene must have been enacted in the historic chamber. The gathering of nobles and barons then assembled presented a very different spectacle to that which we now are in a position to behold. Our visit is, let us suppose, on a court day. Bustle and animation characterize the scene before us. Counsel in their wigs and gowns; agents with glossy silk hats and irreproachable black coats; witnesses of all shapes, sizes and aspects; litigants with careworn and distraught look; American tourists with guide books in their hands and an air of studious indifference and condescension on their faces; these and many others one can see at almost any time streaming up and down or grouped together at the various corners. The hall is lofty and long; its length is said to be 120 feet, its height 40 feet, and its breadth 49 feet, while floor and roof are formed of polished oak. It is impossible in a brief sketch of this sort even to mention the pictures, busts and statues which adorn the hall on every side. One must not, however, omit special reference to the magnificent window, which was inserted in the south end of the hall at a cost of two thousand pounds. It is from a German design, and represents King James V. opening the first court of sessions in 1532; while around it are the arms of the successive lord presidents of the court, twenty-nine in number. The beautifully carved mantelpieces over the fire places are also worthy of notice. Around the entire fire place a crowd, chiefly composed of members of the junior bar, engaged no doubt in discussing the most abstruse of legal problems, is to be seen at almost any part of the day; the other two fire places being appropriated by all sorts and conditions of people, who no doubt find the warmth of a roaring fire "grateful and comforting" on a chill winter day.

FRANK LEAKE
Oshawa, Ont.

Pains in the Joints

Caused by Inflammatory Swelling

A Perfect Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"It affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. My son was afflicted with great pain in the joints, accompanied with swelling so bad that he could not get up stairs to bed without crawling on hands and knees. I was very anxious about him, and having read

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I determined to try it, and got a half-dozen bottles, four of which entirely cured him." Mrs. G. A. Lake, Oshawa, Ontario.

N. B. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

....LIVE PEOPLE READ LIVE ADS....
....LIVE PEOPLE READ LIVE ADS....

GROCERIES.

DON'T.. FORGET

We import direct, do business under small expense and sell at Rock Bottom Figures.

Always on hand a large and well selected stock of Flour, Bran, Shorts, Chops, Wheat and Rolled Barley. Give us a call at 261 Douglas Street.

JOHNS BROS

Cash Grocery

Frisco Saloon Pilot Bread
Lunch Biscuits
Boston Biscuits
Penny Ginger Bread
High Tea
Daisy
Lemon
Scotch Short Bread

R. H. JAMESON,
Red Front Store, 38 Fort St.

NOTICE.

In addition to my Agency for WELLS FARGO & CO., I am now prepared to receive Express matter of every description for transmission daily to SEATTLE, TACOMA, SPOKANE, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS and other points in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN COMPANY.

MONEY ORDERS issued payable at 15,000 cities and special facilities for the payment of MONEY BY TELEGRAPH.

GOLD DUST and BARS purchased.

AGENCY of the Canton Insurance Office (Marine) of Hongkong.

F. H. WORLOCK,
Agent for Wells, Fargo & Co.,
18 Trounce Avenue.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use
IS THE BEST.
Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other
Manufactured by
RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

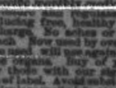
Read This

List and compare it with others, you will then find the [illegible] or calling on

LEE & FRASER,
11 Trounce Avenue

15 acres, good land, near city, dwelling, outbuildings and fine orchard, 12 acres cleared; price, $2700.
3 acres Ross Bay, all improved, with dwelling for $2500.
1 corner lot, Dudley avenue; price, $300, easy terms.
1 lot Fernwood road, good location for building; only $475.
1 lot, Edward street, 60x132; planted in fruit trees; $630.
Also good list of farms from $25 to $100 per acre.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION



A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS TEST. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Dizziness and all diseases caused by ignorance in youth. Six boxes are guaranteed to cure when all other medicines fail. One box $1.00; six boxes, $5.00. Manufactured by EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., Detroit, Mich. Sold and sent anywhere by mail by LANGLEY & CO. Victoria B.C.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

A specific monthly medicine for ladies to restore and regulate the menses, producing free, healthy and painless discharge. No aches or pains on approach. Now used by over 30,000 ladies. Once used, will use again. Invigorate these organs. Buy of your druggist only those with our signature across face of label. Avoid substitutes. Sealed particulars mailed 2c stamp. $1.00 per box. Address, EUREKA CHEMICAL COMPANY. Detroit, Mich.

NEWS OF THE INTERIOR

The Nakusp and Slocan Railway Complete and Ready for Operation.

Officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway Inspect the New Road.

Nakusp Ledge.

Sunday evening the tracklayers reached Three Forks, the interior terminus of the Nakusp and Slocan railway, and to all intents and purposes the road is now practically completed. The first through train from the Forks arrived in at midnight the same day, without any demonstration to mark the event, bearing as passengers, among others, John A. Mara, Captain Troup, C. J. Loewen and D. McGillivray. Finishing touches are now being put on the road at the Forks, particularly sidings. There are yet two weeks' work to be done on the bridges and in ballasitng the road bed. Still freight and passengers may be handled from end to end without difficulty. An idea of the immense amount of work accomplished by the gang of 100 men may be taken from the fact that close to three miles of track were laid, one mile of bridge constructed, and 1,250,000 feet of timber handled in ten days. This record will be hard to beat by the same number of men and under similar circumstances anywhere, if indeed it be equalled. Contractor Clements is now at the Forks, erecting the terminal buildings, and by the time these are finished the road will be taken over by the C. P. R.

The amount of traffic in sight is considerable. Twelve carloads of freight were in the yards Sunday waiting to be taken to the Forks, and there are many more on the way in. Hundreds of tons of ore are waiting to come out, there being 800 tons from the Slocan Star at the Forks now, while as much more can be taken out of that mine in 30 days.

Messrs. Abbott, Marpole and other C. P. R. officials returned to Revelstoke Thursday after inspecting the Nakusp and Slocan railway. The result of their visit has been given out, to the effect that the C. P. R. will take the road over in two weeks, or so soon as the upper end has been put in proper shape. The taking over of the road is, to a certain extent, dependent upon the verdict of the government engineers. This step will insure the operation of the road during the winter months, as also the river route to the Wigwam, to the great advantage of the whole country. Contracts have been made with the various mine-owners for their ore, aggregating many thousand tons. This will afford traffic sufficient for the season. Little difficulty is anticipated from the snow, the worst place being probably Summit City, but this will be attended to.

Thursday last the Kootenai took out a little over 61 tons of ore, which had been lying on the local wharf for some time. It was from the Mountain Chief mine, near New Denver, owned by Geo. Hughes, and was consigned to the Grant-Omaha Smelting company, at Omaha. When complete the shipment from this mine will amount to five hundred tons. Other shipments during the week included 6 tons from the Le Roi, on Trail creek, to East Helena; 13 tons from Kaslo to Omaha and 20 tons from Ainsworth to Tacoma.

On their way down to Nakusp last week, Messrs. Abbott, Marpole and other officials chose a site at Revelstoke for the proposed C. P. R. hotel. The site chosen comprises 10 lots, situated along the line of the R. & A. L. R., to the south of the water tank. The plans call for a wooden structure, to be heated by hot air. The papers have been forwarded to Sir William C. Van Horne for approval. Should it be built a Vancouver man will get the contract. The company anticipate a big trade for next season.

On the banks of a small stream, now called Mica creek, on the opposite side of the lake from town, some valuable discoveries of mica have been made. The veins are about nine feet wide, and are found running plainly over the surface. The mica is pure white in color and strips to any thickness. Solid blocks a foot and a half square can be taken out. The locators are local men, and they intend to fully develop the properties. Access to the claims is easy, and they can be reached at any time from town.

J. Darraugh and W. Briggs returned from the Cariboo creek camp on Monday, whither they had gone to inspect some of the discoveries. Almost every location was visited and specimens secured, which Briggs is sending out for assay. He intends being a heavy investor next year. They report a number of the placer claims still working, and will probably continue all winter. Development work is proceeding on a number of the mineral claims. Hugh Madden is said to have made a good strike of mineral farther up the creek.

Kaslo Times.

Last Monday it occurred to the New Denver citizens that it was time to be up and doing if they were to have a road this winter. J. J. Moynahan was the man who concluded to canvass the town and see what could be raised. He began his canvass after supper and before ten o'clock over five hundred dollars were subscribed. By noon on Tuesday over eight hundred dollars were on the list, all, with one exception, in subscriptions of fifty dollars and under. J. A. Finch headed the list with fifty dollars. On Wednesday a meeting of subscribers was held to put the matter in shape. R. B. Kerr was voted into the chair and W. Tomlinson was appointed secretary. An executive committee, consisting of W. Tomlinson, treasurer, W. Hunter and Neil Gething was appointed to push construction through. Another committee of five, consisting of Angus McGillivray, W. H. Brandon, D. McLennan, W. R. Will and A. Wallace, was appointed to go over the ground along with the executive committee and choose the best route.

A POWERFUL EXPLOSIVE.

Inventor Maxim Has His Left Hand Blown Off While Experimenting.

New York, Nov. 3.—Hudson Maxim, an inventor, and chief engineer of the Maxim Torpedo and Constructing company, and a brother of Hiram Maxim, the inventor of the Maxim rapid firing gun and air ship, lost his left hand on Tuesday morning by an accident unique in the history of explosives. Mr. Maxim was permitted by his nurse last evening to outline in a few minutes' conversation how it happened. The company has its plant four miles from Farmingdale, N.J. Mr. Maxim recently completed and has patented a fulminate compound for setting off high explosives. It is made of 75 per cent. of fulminate of mercury, 15 per cent. of nitro-glycerine and 10 per cent. of gunpowder. A large quantity of the fulminate was drying in the form of disks about the size of a twenty-five cent piece on Tuesday morning in the shop of the company. Mr. Maxim, to find out whether the pieces were ready for use, set one on a stone and applied a lighted match to it. He had picked up two of the little disks, and held one in his closed left hand as he touched off the other with the match in his right. The disk on the stone burned brilliantly, sending out a golden shower of sparks. If Mr. Maxim had held the other disk in his open palm he would not be in bed now. But it happened that his fingers were closed over the terrible bit of fulminate. A spark from the flashing compound on the stone found its way through the open circle formed by the junction of his little finger with his palm to the disk, and instantly there was an explosion that sounded like the detonation of a giant cracker. Mr. Maxim's left hand was blown into fragments. Small pieces of the bones of his hand were embedded in his face and cut through his clothing. The shattered limb was bandaged, and Mr. Maxim was taken to the city as soon as possible, where he is receiving special treatment. The only fault those who are taking care of him find with Mr. Maxim is his redundance of energy. His wound does not bother him half so much as his inability to go out and go on with his experiments with explosives. He said last night that he believed the fulminate was the most powerful mixture of its kind known. He came to this conclusion just after the shock of the explosion in his left hand. He did not know that his hand was gone until he looked at it.

FAINTED IN CHURCH.

THE DEPLORABE CONDITION OF A YOUNG LADY IN BROCKVILLE.

A Case That Created Much Interest—Weak, Almost Bloodless, and Frequently Confined to Her Bed—Again Enjoying Complete Health.

From the Brockville Recorder.

Readers of the Recorder have no doubt followed with interest the many instances related in these colums of recoveries—sometimes of a very remarkable nature, of persons affected with diseases of different kinds, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Apart from the marvellous recoveries, the accounts were interesting to the people of Brockville and vicinity from the fact that this town is the home of the Dr. Williams' Co., and the place where the celebrated medicine is made. The family of Mr. Thomas Humble, residents on Park street north, furnish a case of such recovery no less notable than many previously published, that will be of particular interest in this community. Mr. Humble is an employee of Bowie & Co., brewers, and is well known and highly respected by many of our citizens. The member of his family whose cure we have mentioned, is his eldest daughter Carrie, a girl of about nineteen years of age. The facts of the case were first brought to the notice of the Recorder by Mr. Wm. Birks, a well known merchant tailor, who on one occasion assisted in removing Miss Humble, who was attacked with a fit of extreme weakness while attending service in the George street Methodist church. The other evening a reporter visited the home of the family in question, and upon stating his mission to Mrs. Humble, the story of the case was briefly related, not however, with any desire for notoriety, but rather a determination on her part that it should be given if it might in the least be of benefit to other similar sufferers. According to her mother's story, Miss Humble's illness dates back to the summer of 1889. Her trouble was extreme weakness and exhaustion, caused by weak and watery blood. She was subject to severe headaches, heart palpitation, and other symptoms which follow a depraved condition of the blood. Often while down street on business the young lady would become so exhausted by the walk as to be scarcely able to get home, and she was frequently confined to her bed for weeks at a time, and had to have her meals carried to her. For a period of over three years she was almost continually under medical treatment. The doctors medicine would prove of benefit while being taken, but as soon as the treatment was discontinued, the patient would become worse. Her friends were much discouraged and feared she would not recover. In the winter of 1893 Mrs. Mumble read of a similar case where a cure was brought about by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This prompted her to give them a trial in her daughter's case, who was at the time so weak that she could not leave her room. The result was remarkable. There was soon a marked improvement, and by the time two boxes were used Miss Humble appeared to be so much recovered that the treatment was discontinued. But it later became evident that the patient had not been fully restored for after a few months there was a return of the trouble. Miss Humble was sent on a visit to some friends in the United States in the hope that a change of air would prove beneficial, but she returned to her home worse than when she went away. Her mother was then determined to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a further trial, and result proved most gratifying, as the girl's health has been completely restored, and she is to-day as well and strong as any girl of her age. Mrs. Humble told the story of her daughter's illness and recovery with an impressiveness that carried conviction of its absolute truthfulness. Miss Humble also corroborated her mother's statements, and they can be vouched for by many of her friends in the church, the Sunday school and others.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an unfailing cure for all troubles resulting from poverty of the blood or shattered nerves, and where given a fair trial they never fail in cases like the above related. Sold by all dealers, or sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or 6 boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y. See that the registered trade mark is on all packages.

Condensed Dispatches.

The Nicaraguan government has agreed to grant the American exiles Wilbank and Lampton full amnesty upon their agreeing to respect the authority of Nicaragua over the Mosquito coast.

The German embassy repeats the statement given out at Berlin that the prohibition of American cattle by the German government is not an act of retaliation, but merely for the purpose of preventing the importation of diseased cattle.

....LIVE PEOPLE READ LIVE ADS.....

LIPTONS' TEAS

Direct from the Sweet-Scented Island, Ceylon.
PURE! FRAGRANT! DELICIOUS!

The Finest the World Can Produce

SOLD BY ALL BEST GROCERS.

These celebrated Teas were awarded **Highest Honors at the World's Fair** and are famed the world over for their Exquisite Aroma, Delicious Flavor, Refreshing Qualities and Great Economy. One pound of Lipton's goes as far as three pounds of the insipid, flavorless teas presently being sold as finest.

OVER 1,000,000 PACKETS LIPTON'S TEAS SOLD WEEKLY IN ENGLAND, IRELAND & SCOTLAND

They are used in almost every home in the Old Country. All your friends there drink them. Genuine only when supplied in "Original" air-tight canisters bearing the following:

Lipton Tea and Coffee Planter, Ceylon.

Sole proprietors of these celebrated estates in Ceylon: Dambatenne, Laymastotte, Monerakande, Mahadambatenne, Mo…akella, Poopr…, Haeagalla and Gigranella. Shipping Warehouses—Colembo and Calcutta. Wholesale Stores—London (Eng.), Liverpool, Glasgow; Belfast and Dublin.

Wholesale Agents: **SIMON LEISER & CO., VICTORIA, B.C.**

WALTER BAKER & CO.
The Largest Manufacturers of
PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES
On this Continent, have received
HIGHEST AWARDS
from the great
Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS In Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

HOTELS, ETC.

NOTICE.

The Hotel Victoria

Now being under the management of Mr. E. Escalet, is being conducted on strictly first-class principles. Everything being in first-class style, especial attention is paid to the cuisine. Every delicacy of the season will be supplied, while the stock of Wines is of the finest French Vintage.

OYSTERS!

—AT THE—

LOUISVILLE OYSTER HOUSE,

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE,

Recently Opened. First Class Style. Day & Night

TRANSPORTATION.

MUNICIPAL.

NOTICE.

Fort street, between Douglas and Blanchard is closed to public traffic. By order

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Tuesday, October 23, 1894.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Government Street, between Fort and Yates, and Yates Street between Government and Broad, are closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Victoria, B. C., August 27th, 1894.

NOTICE.

Herald Street between Government and Douglas Streets is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

October 2nd—tf.

NOTICE.

Douglas Street, from Pembroke Street to King's Road, is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
oc8-tf City Engineer.

NOTICE.

Yates street from Langley to Wharf is closed to traffic till further notice.

By order.

E. A. WILMOT,
oc9-tf City Engineer.

NOTICE.

Bastion Street, from Langley to Wharf, is closed to traffic till further notice.

By order,

E. A. WILMOT,
oc9-tf City Engineer.

NOTICE.

Langley Street, from Courtney to Yates Street, is closed to public traffic till further notice.

By order,

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Victoria, October 15th, 1894.

NOTICE.

Courtney Street, from Wharf to Langley Street, is closed to public traffic till further notice.

By order.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Victoria, October 15th, 1894.

Just arrived, first car of new season's curing Griffin's Celebrated Winnipeg Meats.

EASTERN PORK AND PROVISION STORE.

13 & 14 City Market, opposite Broad St. Also, fifty small tubs Fall Creamery and Choice Dairy Butter. oc25-1mo

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN.)

Removed to 199 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Plumerfelt, Gorge Road.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street, Victoria.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Bowness, deceased, and in the matter of the "Official Administrator's Act."

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Drake, bearing date the 5th day of October, A.D. 1894, I was appointed administrator of all and singular the personal estate, chattels and credits of Thomas Bowness, late of the city of Victoria, deceased intestate.

Persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to send me particulars thereof on or before the 5th day of November, A.D. 1894, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

WM. MONTEITH,
oct8-1mo Official Administrator.

Land Registry Act.

Part (25x70 feet) of lot 162 Victoria City.—A certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above Hereditaments will be issued to Anna Pittock on the 19th day of January, 1895, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein or in some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C. 15th October, 1894. oct15-td

Mortgagee's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage registered in the Land Registry Office at Victoria, B. C., as No. 14,547 B in Charge Book vol. II, fol. 881, tenders will be received by the undersigned not later than noon on the 16th of November, 1894, for the purchase of sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 of the easterly 50 acres of section 9, and the easterly 75 acres of section 10 in range 4, Comiaken District in Vancouver Island, containing in all 825 acres more or less. … sarily be accepted.

Dated October 15th, 1894.

LINDLEY CREASE,
16 Chancery Lane, Victoria, B.C.,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee. o16-1m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting for a transfer to Thomas Potter of the license now held by the undersigned to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Lion Brewery Saloon, situate at the corner of Chambers street and Queen's avenue, in the City of Victoria.

W. MONTEITH,
Official Administrator.
Administering the estate of Geo. Fairbrother, deceased, intestate. o31-1m

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

In the Matter of the Winding Up Act and Amending Acts; and in the Matter of the Point Comfort Hotel Company, Limited.

The time for settling the list of contributories and adjucating upon the claims of creditors of the company has been enlarged to Friday, 9th November, 1894, at 11 a.m., … appointed … Justice Crease's chambers at the law courts, Victoria.

Dated 2nd November, 1894.

THORNTON FELL,
Solicitor for the Liquidator. nov2-1w

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B.C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices, corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. ALBERT WILLIAMS,
Late of London, Eng. General family and obstetric practice, with special attention to diseases of children and diseases of the chest and stomach. Over twenty-five years' professional experience. Many years a member of the British Homoeopathic Society, British Gynoecological Society and Pathological Society of London. Dr. Williams may be consulted at all hours at his office and residence 94 Pandora, near Quadra street, city. Telephone 153. jul2-tf

LAWYERS

A. L. BELYEA,
Barrister and Solicitor.
Rooms 4 and 5, Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS.
Court Vancouver No. 87 5, A. O. F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Forester's Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, cor. Douglas and Fisguard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
C. DUBOIS MASON, Sec.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE,
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisguard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
R. A. BROWN, Sec.

ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own Hall, Blanchard street, on the first Friday of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
R. C. SMITH, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS,
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 138

DENTISTRY.

DR. A. C. WEST
Surgeon Dentist,
Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised and for which he is the sole licensee for B. C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

MISCELLANEOUS

ASK YOUR GROCER or Telephone 241 for Paragon Safety Oil. o12

SODA WATER MACHINERY—Will the party who sent to Barnett & Foster, London, N., for an estimate send them his name, as he omitted to do so in his letter? 2-4t

WE MANUFACTURE AND SELL the only genuine Cambridge Pork Sausage. No. 5 Victoria Market. nov2-6t

TO LET—Large front room suitable for two gentlemen. Apply 19 Kane Street. 2-2t

WANTED—To rent, an 8-roomed house, warm and with modern conveniences. Address, stating lowest rent and giving number and street, "Captain," Times office. o10-tf

TO LET—Rooms for light housekeeping at 63 Superior street. s14-tf

EDUCATIONAL.

VICTORIA COLLEGE,
BEACON HILL PARK.
(LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.

The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.

First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates. University, Professional Commercial and Modern Courses.

Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply
PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A.
se25 s,m,tu,w 17

Autumn term begins MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1894.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—Sewing by the day by a dressmaker just from Winnipeg; first class work promised. Miss Shepherd, 15 George street. n1-1m

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man holding good references would take charge of a set of books (large or small), do stenographic work and typewriting. Address "Bookkeeper," Times office. oc27-tf

FOR WAITING ON TABLES at balls, weddings, and private parties, or getting up suppers, making tea and coffee, etc., apply to Mrs. Blackmore, 113 Blanchard St., or Watson & Hall, 55 Yates St. o19-1m

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Lot on Pine street, 60x150, also fronting on Belton avenue, cost $625, will be sold for $350. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. n3

FOR SALE—One share in Board of Trade Building Association; cost $100, will be sold for $60. Also shares in B.C. Directory Co., cost $800, will be sold for $200. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. n3

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—Lot 13 on Russell street, Victoria West; splendid view of the straits and close to the tramway. Apply to Ewen Morrison, Rock Bay Lumber Yard. s19-tf

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A general servant who understands cooking; for Winnipeg. Apply to Mrs. G. Leiser, 93 Pandora St. n1

WANTED—An office boy for a law office. Apply to P. O. drawer 67. nov2-tf

WANTED—Young girl to take care of baby. 97 Toronto street. nov2-2t

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

ADDRESSED BY
COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN

A meeting will be held in the VICTORIA THEATRE on

Thursday, November 8th,

When the Countess of Aberdeen will deliver an address on the National Council of Women of Canada.

ADMISSION FREE.

Seats can be reserved at Jamieson's book store for 50 and 25 cents. Chair taken at 8.

The Daily Times.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF BOODLEDOM.

The deadly torpedo launched by Mr. A. J. Wilson from the Investors' Review upon Canadian finances and Canadian methods has exploded with terrific effect in Boodledom. It has also created considerable commotion and uneasiness in financial circles in the Old Country, where Mr. Wilson is not only recognized as an authority upon financial affairs, but is looked upon in the light of a prophet since he foretold with such unerring accuracy the financial cataclysm which recently shook Australia and threatened to submerge the island continent. And it is all the more startling since the London Chronicle—a leading journal somewhat imperialistic in tone and imperial federation in sympathy—practically endorses all Mr. Wilson has to say about Canada: The picture is terribly vivid, but horribly true. The awful record of recklessness and scheming and disaster is pitilessly exposed and mercilessly criticized. A spade is called a spade in that good old Anglo-Saxon language Englishmen are apt to drop into when dealing with fraud and rascality. There is no shadow of sympathy or touch of pity as broadside after broadside is poured into the "boodle" camp. But dismal and gloomy as the picture is the worst has not been told. Mr. Wilson shows that Canada has borrowed some $400,000,000 from England "to the tune of Rule Britannia," but he could have shown that the bonded indebtedness of Canada, appalling as it is, is possibly exceeded by the mortgaged indebtedness. It has been authoritatively stated that eight out of every or less encumbered, while the farming lands of Ontario, as shown by Sir Richard Cartwright some five years ago—are sustaining mortgages to the extent of $200,000,000. The universal wail for relief from the tariff-stricken acres of the Northwest is heard, but unheeded, at Ottawa. No language can exaggerate the condition of the people as depicted by themselves in the hundred and odd petitions presented by Mr. McCarthy to the House during the last session. The finance minister is aware of the existing evils, but to remedy them would be his death warrant. The ministry is completely at the mercy of monopoly.

When Mr. Wilson leaves the prairies to deal with the cities he is equally accurate in his description. In Victoria alone it is safe to assert that hundreds of men are unable to find work. So it is with other cities and towns where "booms" have come—and gone.

But it is his description of High Commissioner Tupper that is most life-like and striking. Sir Charles in the character of an immigration tout "banging the drum and crying 'Walk up!' 'walk up!'" is capitally done and recalls to the memory some of the strange and startling prophesies indulged in by the baronet when asking parliament for money or the people for votes. In 1878 he declared at the drill shed in Halifax that the National Policy—which then was merely to be a readjustment of the tariff—would result in transferring the traffic between England and the far east, from the Suez canal to Canada. The canal would in a few years become a deserted ditch and the Hong Kong express would do the work between Halifax and Vancouver. Halifax was to become the Liverpool of America. Only put himself and his "pals" into power and the thing was a dead certainty. In 1881 he declared on the floors of parliament, while justifying the enormous jobbery in connection with the Canadian Pacific syndicate—that inside of ten years the Northwest would be filled with farmers; that the export of wheat from those regions would amount to 640,000,000 bushels; that the sale of Northwest lands would recoup the government to the extent of $68,000,000, and that the public debt would be reduced to $100,000,000. In 1882 he was doing business at the old stand in Halifax with an addition to his stock-in-trade in the shape of "millions of cash ready to come into the country, provided the people should sustain the National Policy at the polls." In 1886 the drill shed is again the scene of his prophecies; the Huligonians again his victims and his dupes. Not being quite certain of his ground on this occasion, to make things sure he proceeded to Antigonish and had a close conference with His Grace, the patron of Sir John Sparrow Thompson, with the result that on the Sabbath preceding the general election the Catholics were instructed from every pulpit in the diocese to support the Conservative party. In 1891 he once more deserts his post in London and hies himself to the province he betrayed, and the drill shed is once more the scene of his operations. The ubiquitous messenger boy with the inevitable telegram rushes in at the proper moment and another stupendous lie is announced—Halifax is again deceived, but not without an enormous expenditure in the shape of bribes. From Halifax he dashed off on a special to Montreal and "chatted" with Mr. Van Horne. He declared from every platform that he mounted that the Liberals were disloyal and their policy annexation, forgetting in the glow of his patriotism that when attending Washington, as fishery commissioner, a few years previous, he had, upon his own responsibility, offered Mr. Bayard complete reciprocity, and for which he was hauled over the coals by the monopolists in the house.

We might prolong the history of deception and deceit, but will content ourselves by looking at the results. The year of 1891 has come and gone, and instead of the Northwest being filled with farmers the country has not retained its natural increase. Four millions of dollars were expended by the government between 1880 and 1890 in fetching into Canada 850,000 immigrants who were reported as actual settlers. Where have they gone? Vanished, completely vanished, according to the census, with nearly one-half of the natural increase besides. The wheat vision is still unrealized, being a trifle over 600,000,000 bushels short of the baronet's calculation. The sales of public lands in the Northwest instead of recouping the country to the extent of $68,000,000 have not paid the cost of surveying them. Sixteen years of protection has thrown the country back a half a century. We owe double what we owed in 1878 and our taxes for federal purposes have increased 64 per cent. According to the government statistician, sixteen years should have increased our population by 1,141,498 exclusive of immigration (850,000 as shown by the returns) with the natural increase of births over deaths, the increase as compared with 1878—covering the sixteen years of protection—is only 942,552. Again we ask, what has become of the 850,000 immigrants? In ten years the native province of the finance minister increased 61 souls! What a ghastly satire upon protection!

Both debt and taxation have increased, while only within the last quarter our foreign trade has declined $8,000,000. The Gazette places the gross debt at $310,190,727 on the 30th of September, 1894, against $290,812,562 on the same date in 1893. And Mr. Foster is abroad again borrowing. In a London interview he is reported as saying: "Half the present loan of £2,250,000 will be used for public works" and that "the reduction of taxation during the last four years rendered it imperative to expend money upon the most necessary projects only." From this interview wholly false and misleading, it may be inferred that there will be another session before an appeal to the country, and the "necessary project" will be to distribute the money in such a manner as to debauch the electorate. We might ask Mr. Foster what benefit it is to the country to reduce taxation and add such reduction to the public debt? If national bankruptcy is to be averted this idiotic process must promptly cease and protection must be instantly destroyed. No other course remains. No other alternative is open. While we are paying $23,000,000 in customs duties, it is safe to say that we are also paying three to four times that amount in indirect taxes or tribute to the manufacturers for a poor article at an artificially enhanced cost. How can a young country with a population of less than 5,000,000, sustain this crushing load? In 1874 our foreign trade amounted to $216,775,000. In 1891 it was only $219,000,000. In 17 years, for 13 of which high protection was in full swing, it had only increased $3,000,000; while from 1854 to 1866, under an average tariff of 15 per cent.—taking the separate tariffs of the different provinces together—and while enjoying the benefits of the old reciprocity treaty, our foreign trade increased $60,000,000 in a little over half that time.

The National Policy has clearly failed to bestow a single benefit upon the people. Instead of a blessing in disguise it has proved an open curse. It has created millionaires, it is true, but at the expense of its victims. It has developed a shameful system of debauchery and bred a crop of scandals unparalleled in the history of parliamentary legislation. For the people to continue it is not only criminal to the ballot, but treachery to themselves.

RESPONSIBILITY IS CLEAR.

The postoffice employees and the many who sympathize with them have already had a little further taste of Sir Adolphe's quality—even sooner than we had anticipated when our remarks of yesterday were penned. That this line of treatment will be followed out to the end there is only too great reason to expect. It would probably take more than the combined efforts of the board of trade and the two members of parliament to secure justice for the ill-treated men from the jack-in-office in whose hands they are so unfortunate as to be placed. It is doubtful also whether the public meeting which has been suggested would prove effectual, but the public meeting should be held by all means, for no instrumentality available in the men's behalf should be left unused. Perhaps when the public meeting is held some of those attending will recall the days of 1891, when they were so persistently asked to believe that the special mission of the government's fiscal policy is to keep up the rate of wages, and they may be tempted to moralize on this unpleasant incident as a practical illustration of the emptiness of Conservative pretensions along this line. We observe that the Colonist is in mortal fear that the shabby treatment of the clerks and carriers will result in injury to the government's cause in this city. Here is a portion of its plaint:

The friends of the government are by the act of the postmaster-general placed in a very unpleasant position. They and the government which they support will be held responsible for the course pursued by the postmaster-general, though it is more than probable that his colleagues know nothing about what he has done, and it is certain that the friends of the government here do not approve of the action he has taken. If Sir A. Caron tried to do as much damage as he possibly could to the government of which he is a member in this city he could not do it more effectively than by treating these unfortunate postoffice officials harshly. People generally do not wait to distinguish between a departmental act and an act of the government.

The organ has on this occasion reached a perfectly sound conclusion; the government will certainly be held responsible for Caron's action. But the Victoria public will not, as the Colonist intimates, take this stand without due consideration. They will hold the government responsible because the government is responsible. Why is a man so incompetent, careless and arrogant kept at the head of the department to make a mess of its management? If the whole government is not to be held responsible for this, who is? It would be very strange indeed if the people did not make inquiries such as these, and supply the obvious answer for themselves.

This Pin Cushion
FREE
Is your grocer is out of them ask him to send for more.

This illustration represents a very attractive pocket pin cushion. Ask your grocer for one.
CHASE & SANBORN,
BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

NEWS OF NANAIMO.

Sympathy Among the Workingmen for the Post Office Clerks.

Nanaimo, Nov. 3.—A Chinaman in the employ of the New Vancouver Coal company met with a violent death on the Southfield track yesterday morning. The Chinaman was engaged in braking cars, and while they were in motion he slipped and fell between the cars and engine. All would have been well, but he found it impossible to extricate himself, as his queue had become entangled in the brake and so threw him across the rails, the cars passing immediately over his body and killing him instantaneously. An inquest was held on the body last evening and a verdict of accidental death was returned.

The hundred yards dash between W. R. Wray and John Mason took place yesterday afternoon on the Caledonian grounds in the presence of a large number of spectators. The betting was in favor of Wray, although he conceded Mason five yards' start. Wilkinson, of the World, fired the pistol, and soon all doubts were decided in favor of Mason, who on coming to the tape had two yards to spare.

Great sympathy is felt here for the postmen of Victoria, and the low wages paid by the authorities has caused great indignation to prevail among the working classes.

Magistrate Planta decided yesterday that D. H. Beckley must make good the damage done to a Chinaman's trousers by a dog belonging to the former, which the Chinaman claimed attacked him in a vicious manner. The dog will be restrained in future by a good muzzle.

GUATEMALA AND MEXICO.

Mexican Troops Being Sent Forward to Protect the Frontier.

City of Mexico, Nov. 3.—Gen. Topete leaves here on Monday to take command of the Mexican troops on the Guatemalan frontier. There are three thousand troops there already and eight thousand more on the way there. Volunteer troops of the frontier states and Mexico will have fully twenty thousand disciplined troops on the border. Guatemala has only undisciplined and imperfectly armed troops, ignorantly officered. She has some good cannon, but no expert gunners. The mass of the people in Guatemala are not likely to sustain President Barrios in a war with Mexico, as he is suspected of having gone into the timber cutting deal to enrich himself. The Mexican people are wholly on the side of the government, without distinction of parties. President Diaz receives offers of troops and money daily from states remote from the scene of possible hostilities. The people feel that the government has been over lenient with Guatemala, and would hail with delight a declaration of war.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

USE
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!
It quickly cures
Cuts, Burns,
Corns, Bruises.
Chilblains, Bunions,
Cracks between the Toes,
Scalds, Piles,
Swellings, Ulcers,
Stiff Joints, Old Sores,
Inflammation of all kinds,
Lame Back, Pimples,
Rheumatism, Pustules,
Caked Breasts, Eruptions,
Diseased Tendons,
Contracted Muscles,
And all Lameness and
Soreness.
Langley & Co. Wholesale Agents for B. C.

On View

The LACROSSE CLUB portrait group at Studio of Skene Lowe, Photographer. Call and see it!

BRIEF LOCALS

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in Condensed Form.

—Joshua Holland has been appointed a notary public.

—Ladies' Puritan vests for 60 cents at the Lansdowne House, Yates St. *

—A very pleasant surprise party was given to Miss Scott at her residence, Spring Ridge, last night.

—Why cough, while Bronchial Balsam cures coughs and can be obtained at Bowes' drug store, 27 Johnson street? *

—"Just arriving from England," goat skin rugs and mats, white, grey and black. We have a few suitable for babies' buggies. Weiler Bros. *

—On Monday next Sheriff McMillan will draft the petit and grand jury rolls for the fall assizes. The latter take place on November 20 before Mr. Justice Drake.

—The usual Saturday evening Gospel Temperance meeting will be held this evening at the Methodist church on Herald street. Thre will be music and speeches, and refreshments will be served.

—George Gilchrist, another of the "old guard," died yesterday. He was a native of Scotland, 66 years of age, and came to this province in 1864. He was a miner for a number of years, but of late had been foreman of road work in different parts of the province. He had no relatives in British Columbia.

—Before the fall you could get along somehow without a wrap, but now that the season is advanced a waterproof, Cape, ulster or jacket is a necessity. To-day you can get a very beautiful garment for very little money at Partridge's Lansdowne house, 86 Yates street, as he is going out of this line. He needs the room for his millinery department. *

—The remains of the late Thomas W. Carter were interred in Ross Bay cemetery yesterday afternoon. The funeral was from the family residence on Herald street and services were held in Christ Church cathedral, Rev. Canon Beanlands officiating. The members of Columbia lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., attended in a body, and the pall bearers were: J. H. Meldram, Henry Waller, J. Hawkins, John Meldram, C. Maynard and G. E. Smith.

—The feature of the entertainment given last evening by the Sir William Wallace society was a lecture by Rev King on "A Trip to Scotland." The lecturer told his auditors of a trip from Vancouver to New York over the C. P. R., and thence to Glasgow, where he began a tour of all the points of interest. He told of scenes familiar to many present, but the re-painting of them was none the less a pleasure. The lantern views submitted were excellent. After the lecture Secretary Muir called attention to the society's turn out for the reception of the viceregal party, and invited all Scotsmen to join in the ranks.

—The Teachers' Association met yesterday afternoon in the city hall to further discuss the subject of technical education. The discussion was an interesting one, nearly all of the teachers present giving expression to their views on the subject. The majority of the teachers favored the introduction of the kindergarten, and the revising of the High School curriculum. A number of teachers thought that semi-annual examinations were injurious, as they encouraged cramming, and a resolution was submitted to have promotion examinations only once a year. A committee of seven were appointed to frame one general resolution from the many submitted at yesterday's meeting and report at a meeting to be held next Friday, when the subject will be further discussed.

—William Glynn, who is largely interested in the Slocan mines, has just returned from the east and is stopping at the Ranier-Grand hotel, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. He says that the Nakusp & Slocan railroad has been completed to within three miles of the concentrator at Three Forks, and will [illegible] He says that the shipment of ore has begun on a large scale and that about ten thousand tons will probably be shipped from Slocan district this fall, chiefly from the Grady group, owned by McNaught Bros.; the Idaho, owned by a Duluth syndicate, and the Slocan Star, owned by Angus Smith, of Milwaukee, and Byron White, of Vancouver, B. C. There will also be heavy shipments from the Silver King mine at Nelson and from the Fisher Maiden, owned by John Davenport, of Montana.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

—Teeth extracted, 50c. each. Dr. A. Humber, 93 1-2 Douglas street. *

—Seven yards of grey flannel for $1 at the Lansdowne House, Yates St. *

—Rev. Dr. Campbell has been appointed civil service examiner for British Columbia.

—Fine silk lamp shades, new stock of handsome lamps, etc., at Weiler Bros. (These are the very latest.)

—A fine line of razor straps just arrived at Fox's, 78 Government street. Come and learn how to strop your razor. *

—Special facilities for making blank books and doing extra claf and other superior binding at R. T. Williams & Co.'s, 28 Broad street. *

—You should look in at Weiler Bros.' and see the New Goods; a fine assortment of plated ware for you to select your presents from. Weiler Bros. *

—This morning by express, Partridge, of the Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street, received from Montreal 36 new style shapes, including this season's very latest style ladies' walking hat. *

—A social dance will be given by Victoria lodge, No. 17, K. of P., in Castle Hall on Wednesday, Nov. 7th. Tickets admitting ladies and gentleman, including supper, $1. *

—There will be a big turn out of cricketers to-night at the Hotel Victoria to attend the smoker being given as a benefit to Mr. Wallis, the professional. A good programme has been arranged.

—During the month of October there were received at Seatele over the Columbia & Puget Sound railroad 29,49 tons of Newcastle, Franklin and Black Diamond coal. This is considered a very good output, being about five thousand more tons than for the same month last year.

—P. J. Leech, who went north with the Norwegian colonists to show them the lands that had been reserved for them at Bella Coola, returned home on the Princess Louise, as did also the C. P. R. official who accompanied them. In a letter to the Times the colonists express themselves as highly pleased with the treatment they have received from all parties.

—Triumph lodge, No. 16, I. O. G. T., held its weekly meeting in Blue Ribbon hall, Esquimalt, on Thursday evening. The following were the officers installed for the ensuing quarter: C. T. Mr. Phillips; V. T., Miss M Muir; secretary, Mr. George Garland; P. C. T., Mr. Moody; treasurer; Miss Newbigging, financial secretary, Miss Isbister; chap., Miss Atkins; M., Miss Thomson; Gd., Miss B. Muir; sent., Mr. Culpin; A. sec., Mr. Furman.

—The remains of William Kipling, who was killed by a land slide near Cape Commerell on Monday, were brought to Victoria last evening on the steamer Princess Louise. The other men injured were: J. M. McClengan, knee dislocated; D. Patterson, arm broken, and Frederick Goss, legs broken. William McGarry and his wife, who lived in the adjoining house, escaped by a miracle, part of their house being carried away. The party were all members of the co-operative colony. G. H. Turner, an officer of the colony, accompanied the injured men to Victoria. They were removed to the hospital upon their arrival. The story of the accident told by them is similar to the story telegraphed to the Times from Nanaimo yesterday.

—The Liberal Association gave the first of a series of winter "smokers" last evening in the club room at Philharmonic hall. It was a success in every respect. There was a large attendance and President Dr. G. L. Milne presided. The concert programme opened with a song by Fred Richardson. Martin Egan told a newspaper story, and Mr. Robertson followed with two songs. Denis Murphy gave a comic recitation, and then Wm. Marchant, who had prepared an address on "Free Trade in England," was introduced. He spoke for an hour and a half and the effort was a masterly one. At the close, on motion of Mr. McMillan, Mr. Marchant was tendered a vote of thanks, as was George E. Powell for arranging the programme. On motion of Mr. Cameron, the association tendered its sympathies to the striking employes of the post office and expressed the hope that they would win. Mr. Richardson sang a couple of topical songs, which greatly amused the crowd, and then led in singing "God Save the Queen."

—The following letter from Mr. Robert Ward appears in the London Daily Graphic, accompanied by cuts from the photographs mentioned: "I enclose herewith two small photographs taken by myself on board the Cunard steamship Lucania on her record breaking voyage eastward. On the 12th of September, in latitude 50.25 north and longitude 30.05 west, in lovely bright weather in the forenoon, a vessel was sighted which at first was taken for a ship in distress. On slightly changing our course, however, we in a short time bore down upon the ship, and found her to be an abandoned Norwegian barque, the Hakon Jarl, of Christiansand, with a full cargo of timber, including a deck load. The signal flags were flying, but there was not a soul on board, the crew having apparently left the vessel within a short time, the flags being in perfect order. [illegible] damaged condition. After making sure that there was no one on board, the Lucania proceeded on her voyage.

Seal Teeth!

Jewellery of all kinds in fine gold and beautifully finished is what Pennock & Lowe, the Jewellers, are making a speciality of just now. 63 Government St., next Spencer's Arcade.

ANOTHER SALMON SHIP.

Corryvrechan Ready to Sail for the United Kingdom.

The bark Corryvrechan is ready to sail for London with a cargo of salmon, 4604 packages of naval stores, 321 packages of sundries and 25 cases of copper. The whole is valued at $330,000.

SHIPPED BY R. WARD & CO., LTD.

Marks.	Cases.	Value.
"E" 2 lots)	8,000	$40,000
*S	40	200
H	136	680
W	2,033	10,165
"B"	1,400	7,000
"F M"—L	2,217	11,085
"H"	1,000	5,000
S	98	490
A	800	4,000
F (2 lots)	150	750
Green	50	250
NI	4	20
"S—Green—S"	2	10
"F M"	2,714	13,570

BY FINDLEY, DURHAM & BRODIE.

Marks.	Cases.	Value.
[illegible] (2 lots)	900	$ 4,500
"R"	900	4,500
O-Wee-kay—No brand	1,400	7,000
Triangle Brand	1,300	6,500

BY TURNER, BEETON & CO.

Marks.	Cases.	Value.
Gold Ring	1,000	$ 4,500
P	2,500	11,250
L	3,000	13,500
T	500	2,250
"H C B & Co.,L," (50 bbls. salmon)		400

BY ANGLO B. C. PACKING CO., LTD.

Marks.	Cases.	Value.
"A B C, D—J W & Co"	3,923	$19,615
"J W & Co" (Tails)	1,930	9,650
"O" (Tails)	63	315
"O, s, (Tails)	713	3,565
"O," (Flats)	35	245
"S"	20	100
"H"	4,000	20,000
"L"	2,000	10,000
"J-T" 1-2 (ovals)	350	1,750
"A B C-F-J W & Co"	2,661	13,305
C-"W"-Co (Flats)	500	2,500
"L" (Tails	2,000	10,000
"S" Walrus	915	4,575
"J-W-Co" Drysdale	100	500
"J-W-Co" Lynn	330	1,750
"J-F-W"	198	990
"O" Flats	308	1,540
"O" 1-2 Flats	100	500
"J,W,F," Flats	2,000	10,000

BY J. H. TODD & Son.

Marks.	Cases.	Value.
T-L	91	$ 455

THEY ELECTED OFFICERS.

Annual Meeting of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society.

The St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society held its annual meeting at its hall on Blanchard street last evening, with a large number of members present. Officers were elected, a board of directors appointed and the arrangements made for the reception of Lord and Lady Aberdeen. The officers elected were: President, Robert Irving, re-elected; vice-presidents, John G. Brown and Jas. H. Falconer; secretary, E. C. Smith, re-elected; assistant secretary, J. R. McKenzie, re-elected; treasurer, J. R. Carmichael, re-elected; warden, George Webb, re-elected; bard, James Deans. The board of directors appointed were: George Bishop (chairman), R. P. Rithet, Captain John Irving, Donald McKay, R. Mitchell, Wm. Templeman and F. B. Gregory.

It was decided to have a delegation from the society act with the escort to the viceregal party to-day.

All the arrangements for the concert on Monday night have been completed. The theatre is being very prettily decorated and will present an attractive appearance when lghted up on Monday night.

PORT HAMMOND NEWS.

Leaving for England—Bad Roads—No Government Grant Yet.

Port Hammond, Nov. 2.—F. P. Lazenby, senior partner in the firm of Lazenby Bros., left here on Sunday for England, where he had the offer of a position in his native town. Mr. Lazenby took an active part in local politics during the late provincial elections and did good work for Mr. Sword, the opposition candidate in this the Dewdney riding and the opposition party at large. Besides being an active church worker, Mr. Lazenby held high office in the Loyal Frazer Valley lodge, No. 91, Canadian order of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity, lately [illegible] much missed. His many friends here trust that he will have a pleasant journey home and a prosperous career afterwards.

The wet weather has truly come at last and the roads are consequently suffering.

The government grant of $1000 to this municipality has not been paid yet, although promised last July. We have, however, concluded that the opposition press was right in stating that the government had no money in the treasury. It certainly seems queer that a government should be found during election times to make such "wild cat" promises when they knew it was impossible with the present financial state of the province (thanks to Mr. Davie's government) to fulfil them.

Common Sense

Should be used in attempting to cure that very disagreeable disease, catarrh. As catarrh originates in impurities in the blood, local appliances can do no permanent good. The common sense method of treatment I to purify the blood, and for this purpose there is no preparation superior to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring peristaltic action to the alimentary canal.

... THE ...
Manchester House!
88 YATES STREET

SPECIAL LINES REDUCED FOR THIS MONTH.

Twenty doz. pairs Kid Gloves, usual price $1.00 and $1.25, reduced to 65 cents.
Berlin, Shetland and Andelusian Wools, 5 cents per ounce to clear.
Thirty doz. Ladies' Black Cashmere Hosiery, 25 cents per pair.
White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs 5 cents each.
White Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents each.

DRESS GOODS.

Tweed Dress Goods, 56 inches wide, reduced to			50 cents per yard.	
Melton Cloth	54	" "	75	" "
Diagonal Serge	52	" "	85	" "
Hop Sacking, Navy, Brown, Fawn		"	65	" "

MANTLE DEPT.

Our Jackets and Mantles are all German Manufacture, therefore We can warrant a Good Fitting Garment. Jackets from $3.00. Ladies' Capes with Beaver Trimmings, $6.00. Children's Ulsters from $2.50.

MILLINERY.

A choice line of Trimmed Millinery always on hand. Special styles in English Walking Hats and Sailors.

MANCHESTER HOUSE. - T. HAUGHTON & Co.

Every Time

you can make a dollar buy more than it is worth you win a few steps over your dilatory neighbor. Some folk call it luck when you find a dollar bill Anyone can be lucky who will take advantage of a Sale like ours.

6 pairs good Merino Sox, $1.00.
Men's colored Shirts, at 50c each.
A line of Boys' Stockings at 50c. a pair, regular price 75c. to $1.
Clothing at actual Cost Price.

W. J. JEFFREE,
The Golden Rule Clothing Store,
Corner Yates and Douglas Streets.

COAL & WOOD---REMOVAL.

W. WALKER

Has opened an office for the Sale of Coal and Wood in No. 15 Market Bl'd'g. End of Broad St. Orders filled with our usual promptitude. TERMS CASH.
Telephone No. 466.

N.B. TRADE MARK
THE VARNISHED BOARD ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE WRAPPED.

Priestley's Dress Fabrics

In the long run it is the quality of the material that will determine the success of a lady's costume. Every lady who has at all studied the matter knows this. Priestley's Black Dress Goods are the best that the market affords. That is conceeded on all hands. The ladies of Great Britain cordially acknowledge it. The American ladies prefer Priestley's dress fabrics to French. Our Canadian ladies are now asking for them. They wear better than other goods; but their great charm consists in a peculiar richness and softness of appearance, and a flexibility which enables them to drape in the costume with that suggestion of flow and rhythm which it is the dream of all tasteful women to realise. 6

DO THE FAIRIES
HELP TO MAKE
BABY'S OWN SOAP?
IT'S SO NICE!!!
THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO.,
Sole Manufacturers, Montreal.

NO. 238.

A BY-LAW

To Regulate the Proceedings in the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria and in the Committees Thereof.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

1. Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32 of the "Council By-law," and the whole of the "Council By-law Amendment By-law, 1893," are hereby repealed and the following by-law substituted therefor.

MEETINGS OF COUNCIL.

2. After its inaugural statutory meeting on the third Monday in January in each year, the Council shall meet every Monday in the year at the hour of eight o'clock p. m., unless such Monday shall be a public or civic holiday, in which case the Council shall meet at the same hour on the next day following which is not a public or civic holiday.

3. All meetings of the Council shall take place within the limits of the municipality, viz., in the building known as the City Hall, Douglas Street, in the City of Victoria, except when the Council has unanimously resolved that it would be more convenient to hold such meetings, or some of them, outside of the limits of the municipality. (Vide Sec. 83, Mun. Act, 1892, and Sec. 15, Mun. Act, Am. Act, 1894.)

4. Every member of the Council shall, before taking his seat in the Council, produce a certificate from a Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, or a Judge of the County Court, or a Justice of the Peace, stating that the necessary declarations have been taken by such member. (Vide Sec. 84, Mun. Act, 1892.)

5. Previous to any meeting of the Council, other than a statutory or adjourned meeting, a notice of the time and place of such intended meeting shall be given twenty-four hours at least before such meeting, by fixing a copy of the said notice at the ordinary place of meeting of the Council, and such notice shall be signed by the Mayor who shall have power to call a meeting of the Council as often as he shall think proper. (Vide Sec. 85, Mun. Act, 1892.)

6. In case the Mayor shall refuse or neglect to call a meeting within twenty-four hours after a requisition for that purpose signed by three members of the Council at least, shall have been presented to him, or in case of the absence of the Mayor from the Municipality, it shall be lawful for the said three members to call a meeting of the Council by giving such notice as is hereafter declared in that behalf, such notice to be signed by the said three members instead of the Mayor, and stating therein the business proposed to be transacted at such meeting, and in every case summons to attend the Council, specifying the business proposed to be transacted at such meeting, signed by the Mayor, or the members, as the case may be, shall be left at the usual place of every member of the Council, or at the premises in respect of which he is placed on the municipal assessment roll, one clear day at least before such meeting, and no business shall be transacted at such meeting other than the business which is specified in the notice. (Vide Sec. 16, Mun. Act, Am. Act, 1894.)

7. The Council shall hold its ordinary meetings openly, and no person shall be excluded, except for improper conduct. The Mayor, or Chairman of the Council, may expel or exclude from any meeting, any person whom he considers has been guilty of improper conduct at such meeting. A special meeting may be opened or closed, as in the opinion of the Council, expressed by resolution in writing, the public interests require. (Vide Sec. 87, Mun. Act, 1892.)

8. In case the Mayor shall be absent from any meeting of the Council, such Aldermen as the members of the Council then present shall choose to be chairman, shall act as such, and for the purpose shall have the powers and be subject to the same rules as the Mayor. (Vide Sec. 95, Mun. Act, 1892.)

9. In the event of the death, resignation, or removal from office of the Mayor, a meeting may be summoned at any time by the Clerk upon a special requisition to him signed by a majority of the members of the Council, and the Aldermen may select a chairman, as aforesaid, who shall continue in office until such time as another Mayor shall have been elected. (Vide Sec. 96, Mun. Act, 1892.)

QUORUM.

10. All acts whatsoever authorized or required to be done by the Council, and all questions of adjournment, and others, that may come before the Council, shall, save where otherwise expressed, be done and decided by the majority of the members of the Council [illegible] present at the meeting of the Council. A majority of the members of the Council shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. (Vide Sec. 89, Mun. Act, 1892.)

MINUTES.

11. The minutes of the proceedings of all the meetings of the Council shall be drawn up and fairly entered into a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall be signed by the Mayor or Aledrmen presiding at such meeting, and with the exception of a special meeting which has been closed by resolution, the said minutes shall be open for the inspection of any person, who may make copies thereof and extracts therefrom, at all reasonable times, on payment each time of a fee of twenty-five cents. (Vide Sec. 97, Mun. Act, 1892.)

OPENING PROCEEDINGS.

12. As soon after the hour of meeting as there shall be a quorum present, the Mayor shall take the chair and call the members to order.

13. In case the Mayor does not attend within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, the Clerk shall call the members to order, and if a quorum be present, a chairman shall be chosen, who shall preside during the meeting until the arrival of the Mayor.

14. Should there be no quorum present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, the Clerk shall record the names of the members present at the expiration of such fifteen minutes, and the Council shall stand adjourned until the next day of meeting, subject to the provisions of Sections 5 and 6 of this By-law.

15. Immediately after the Mayor shall have taken his seat, the minutes of the preceding meeting shall be read by the Clerk, if required by any Alderman present, in order that any mistake therein may be corrected by the Council. No protest of opposition of silence shall be made to the minutes.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE.

16. The General Orders of the Day for all ordinary meeting of the Council shall be as follows:

1st. Reading of Minutes; 2nd. Original Communications; 3rd. Presenting Petitions; 4. Inquiries and answers thereto; 5th. Presentation and consideration of Reports of Committees; 6th. Motions; 7th. Introduction and consideration of by-laws; 8th. Unfinished business.

17. The business shall in all cases be taken up in the order in which it stands upon the "General Orders of the Day," but no business shall be proceeded with in the absence of the member in whose name it stands, except upon the production of his authority in writing to some other member to proceed with it.

18. All motions called in pursuance of the "General Orders of the Day," and not disposed of, shall be placed at the foot of the list unless otherwise decided by the Council.

19. When any order, resolution or question shall be lost by reason of the Council, or any Committee thereof, breaking up for want of a quorum, the order, resolution or question so lost shall be the first business to be proceeded with and disposed of at the next meeting of such Committee or Council, under that particular head.

THE MAYOR OR ACTING PRESIDING OFFICER.

General Duties.

20. The person elected as Mayor shall be deemed one of the Municipal Council and the head or chief executive officer of the Corporation.

(a.) It shall be the duty of the Mayor to cause the law for the improvement of the municipality to be duly executed and put in force.

(b.) To communicate from time to time to the Council all such information, and recommend all such by-laws, resolutions and measures, as, in his opinion, may tend to the improvement of the finances, health, security, cleanliness, and comfort of the municipality.

(c.) The Mayor shall have the power to appoint such members of the Council as he may deem proper to be standing committees for any purposes which he considers would be better regulated and managed by means of such committees.

But the proceedings of all such Committees shall be subject to the approval of the Council, and no debt may be contracted or money expended by the authority of, or at the direction of such Committee in excess of fifty dollars at a time, unless first sanctioned by the Council in manner provided by statute, or by-law, or resolution of the Council;

(d.) The Mayor shall have unrestricted authority and power to inspect and order the conduct of all officers and employees of the Corporation, and to direct the method of management of the Corporation business and affairs, and as far as may be in his power, to cause all negligence, carelessness, and violations of duty on the part of officers and employees to be prosecuted and punished; but every such case of suspension shall be reported to the Council at its next sitting, and if the Council decide by resolution to reinstate any officer who has been so suspended, they may do so, or the Council may decide to make such suspension absolute. (Vide Sec. 21, and Subs. a. b. c. and d. Mun. Act, 1892.)

21. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of a Municipality at any time within one month from the passage or adoption thereof to intervene and return for consideration, or to veto, any by-law, resolution or proceeding of the Council which has not been reconsidered by the Council in manner mentioned in the subsections hereof, and which has not been affirmed by the vote of the ratepayers:

(a.) The Mayor may state his objections, or any suggestions or amendments he may desire, to the Council, and the Clerk shall enter such objections, suggestions or amendments proposed at large, in the minute book:

(b.) The Council shall, as soon thereafter as convenient, consider them, and may accept or reject them:

(c.) If after such reconsideration, a majority in number of all the members of the Council shall decide on division to pass the form in which it was first passed by the Council, the by-law, resolution or proceeding shall be as valid and effectual as it was prior to the intervention of the Mayor: but in all such cases the vote shall be determined by a show of hands of the members of the Council, and the names of the members voting for or against the by-law, resolution or proceeding shall be entered by the Clerk in the minute book.

(d.) Upon such consideration the by-law, resolution or proceeding shall not pass the Council either in its original or in some amended form, it shall be deemed to be absolutely vetoed, and shall be of no force or effect whatever, and shall not be introduced again into the Council during its then term, except with the unanimous consent of the Council, including the Mayor. Should such by-law, resolution or proceeding be amended upon such reconsideration, the same shall be deemed to have passed in its amended form. (Vide Sec. 22, and Subs. a. b. c. and d. Mun. Act, 1892.)

DUTIES OF PRESIDING OFFICER.

22. The Mayor, if present, shall preside at all meetings of the Council; whether sitting in a Committee of the Whole or otherwise, he shall vote as a member of the Council, but shall not have a casting vote in the event of the votes of all the members of the Council then present, including himself, being equally for or against a question; but in all case when the votes of the members of the Council then present, including the Mayor, are equal for or against the question the question shall be negatived, and it shall be the duty of the presiding member of the Council to so declare. (Vide Sec. 90, Mun. Act, 1892.)

23. The Mayor shall preserve order and decorum, and decide all points of order which may arise, but subject to an appeal to the other members of the Council then present. (Vide Sec. 91, Mun. Act, 1892.)

24. When the Mayor is called upon to decide a point of order or practice, he shall cite the rule or authority applicable to the case without argument or comment.

25. If an appeal be taken by a member of the Council from the decision of the Mayor, the question shall be immediately put by him, and decided without debate, "Shall the Chair be sustained?" and the Mayor shall be governed by the vote of the majority of the members of the Council then present (exclusive of himself), in relation to such point of order, and the names of the members of the Council voting for or against the question "Shall the Chair be sustained?" shall be entered in the minutes and in the event of the votes being equal, the question shall pass in the affirmative. (Vide Sec. 92, Mun. Act, 1892.)

26. If the Mayor shall refuse to act upon the point of order as decided in accordance with the preceding section of this by-law, the Council may by a resolution at once made, appoint one of their number to preside in lieu of such Mayor, until the question or matter giving rise to the point of order shall have been disposed of, and the member of the Council so temporarily appointed shall act accordingly, and in the event of the votes being equal, the question shall pass in the affirmative. (Vide Sec. 93, Mun. Act, 1892.)

27. Any motion carried under the circumstances mentioned in the preceding section shall be as effectual and binding as if carried under the presidency of the Mayor. (Vide Sec. 94, Mun. Act, 1892.

28. If the Mayor desires to leave the chair for the purpose of taking part in the debate, or otherwise, he shall call on one of the Aldermen to fill his place until he resumes the chair.

RULES OF CONDUCT AND DEBATE.

29. Every member, previous to speaking to any question or motion, shall rise to his feet uncovered, and shall address himself to the Mayor.

30. Members shall address the chair as "Mr. Mayor," or "Mr. Chairman," and refer to each other as "The Mayor," or Alderman .....," as the case may be.

31. When two or more members rise to speak, the Mayor shall name the member, who, in his opinion, first rose from his seat; but a motion may be made that any member who has risen "be now heard," or "do now speak."

32. A member called to order from the chair shall immediately sit down, but may afterwards explain; and the Council, if appealed to, shall decide the case, but without debate, if there be no appeal, the decision of the Mayor shall be final.

33. No member shall speak disrespectfully of Her Majesty the Queen, or any of the Royal Family, or of the Governor-General, or persons administering the Government of the Dominion, or of this Province; nor shall he use offensive words in or against the Council or against any member thereof; nor shall he speak beside the question in debate, and no member shall reflect upon any vote of the Council except for the purpose of moving that such vote be rescinded; nor shall he resist the rules of the Council or disobey the decision of the Mayor or of the Council on questions of order or practice, or upon the interpretation of the rules of the Council; and in case any member shall so resist or disobey, he may be ordered by the Council to leave his seat for that meeting, and in case of his refusing to do so, he may, on the order of the Mayor, be removed therefrom by the police, but in case of ample apology being made by the offender, he may, by vote of the Council, be permitted to forthwith retake his seat.

34. Any member may require the question or motion under discussion to be read at any time during the debate, but not so as to interrupt a member while speaking.

35. No member shall speak more than once to the same question without leave of the Council, except in explanation of a material part of his speech which may have been misconceived, and in doing so he is not to introduce new matter. A reply shall be allowed to a member who has made a substantive motion to the Council, but not to a member who has moved an order of the day, an amendment, the previous question, or an instruction to a committee. No member, without leave of the Council, shall speak to any question, or in reply, for a longer time than a quarter of an hour.

36. When a debate on a question is closed and the Council is ready for the question the Mayor shall proceed to "put" the question, that is to say, the Mayor shall say, "Is the Council ready for the question?" Having read the question on which the decision of the Council is to be first given he shall take the sense of the members [illegible] the question (or amendment as the case may be) will raise the right hand." "Those who are of the contrary opinion will raise the right hand." When the supporters and opponents of the question have given their votes for and against the same, the Mayor shall declare the question "resolved in the affirmative," or "passed in the negative," as the case may be.

37. When the Mayor is putting the question no member shall walk across the room, or make any noise or disturbance, nor when a member is speaking shall any other member pass between him and the chair, or interrupt him, except to raise a point of order.

38. After the question is finally put by the Mayor, no member shall speak to the question, nor shall any other motion be made until after the result of the vote has been declared, and the decision of the Mayor as to whether the question has been finally put, shall be conclusive.

39. Every member who shall be present when a question is put shall be expected to vote thereon, unless the Council shall excuse him, or unless he be personally interested in the question, provided such interest is resolvable into a personal pecuniary profit, or is peculiar to that member, and not in common with the citizens at large, and in such cases he shall not vote but leave the chair while the vote is being taken, and resume it immediately thereafter.

40. Should any such member refrain from voting when any question is put, for any other reason than that mentioned in the last preceding section he shall be regarded as having voted in the affirmative and his vote shall be counted accordingly.

41. The names of those who vote for and those who vote against the question shall be entered upon the minutes whenever any member shall call for the ayes and nays, and the Clerk shall read aloud the names, in order that any mistake may be rectified.

42. The members of the Council shall not leave their places on adjournment until the Mayor leaves the chair.

MOTIONS IN GENERAL.

43. Previous to the introduction of any by-law or resolution at any meeting of the Council, a notice in writing of the resolution to be introduced or the by-law proposed to be brought forward by any member shall be publicly exhibited for twenty-four hours previous to such meeting in a public place, viz., on the notice board in the vestibule of the main entrance of the the vestibule of the main entrance to the City Hall, Douglas street. (Vide Sec. 88, Mun. Act, 1892.)

44. No notice shall be considered regularly before the Council until it has been reduced to writing and read or proposed from the chair.

45. The Mayor shall read the motion at length, "Alderman ..... moves, seconded by Alderman ..... that &c.," and having read it he shall add, "Is it the pleasure of the Council to adopt the motion?" When the Council is in this way formally seized of a question it may be debated, amended, superseded, resolved in the affirmative or passed in the negative, as the Council may decide.

46. After a motion is read by the Mayor, it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the Council, but may, with permission of the Council be withdrawn at any time before decision or amendment.

47. A motion for commitment until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments of the main question.

48. A motion to adjourn the Council, or to adjourn, the debate will always be in order, but no second motion to the same effect shall be made until after some intermediate proceeding shall have been had.

49. When a question is under consideration no motion shall be received unless:

(1.) To commit.

(2.) To amend.

(3.) To lay on the table.

(4.) To postpone indefinitely.

(5.) To postpone to a certain time.

(6.) To adjourn.

(7.) To move the previous question.

The several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are named, and the last five shall be neither amendable or debatable.

A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, but it must be simply in the form "That the Council do now adjourn," or, "That the debate be now adjourned," and a motion to adjourn the Council or the debate to a certain day or adding any expression of opinion or qualification thereto, shall not come within the terms of this rule.

A motion simply to lay the question on the table shall not be debatable under this rule, but a motion "to lay on the table to publish," or adding some condition or opinion or qualification, shall be subject to amendment and debate.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

50. The previous question, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment of the main question and shall be in the following words: "That this question be now put." If the previous question be resolved in the affirmative the original question shall be put forthwith without any amendment or debate. But if the previous question be resolved in the negative, then the main question shall again be debatable.

PRIVILEGES.

51. Whenever any matter of privilege arises it shall be immediately taken into consideration.

AMENDMENTS IN GENERAL.

52. A member shall have the right of moving an amendment to a motion without giving notice thereof. The amendment may propose:

(1.) To leave out certain words.

(2.) To leave out certain words and to insert or add others.

(3.) To insert or add certain words.

53. When it is proposed to amend a motion the question shall be put to the Council [illegible] state the original motion, "Alderman ..... moves, seconded by Alderman ..... that &c.," then the Mayor shall proceed to give the amendment, "To this Alderman ..... moves, seconded by Alderman, ... that &c." The Mayor shall put the amendment directly in the first place to the Council, "Is it the pleasure of the Council to adopt the amendment?" If the amendment be negatived the Mayor shall again propose the main question and a debate shall ensue thereon or another amendment may then be submitted, but not by the member who moved the negatived amendment. On the other hand if the Council adopt the amendment then the Mayor shall again propose the question in these words, "Is it the pleasure of the Council to adopt the main motion (or question) so amended?" It shall be competent then for a member to propose another amendment "That the main motion (or question) as amended, &c., be further amended, &c."

But such amendments are subject to the limitations set forth in the two next succeeding sections.

55. Only one amendment shall be allowed to an amendment, and an amendment once negatived by the Council cannot be proposed a second time.

56. Amendments shall be put in the reverse order to that in which they are moved (except in filling up the blanks when the longest time and the smallest sum, shall be put first), that is to say, when there are a main motion, an amendment, and an amendment thereto, the Mayor shall submit first and take the sense of the Council on the last amendment: "Is it the pleasure of the Council to adopt the amendment to the amendment?" If the second amendment is rejected, it shall be regular to move another (provided it is different in purport from the one already negatived) as soon as the mayor shall have again proposed the question: "Is it the pleasure of the Council to adopt the amendment to the main motion (or original question)?" Every amendment submitted shall be reduced in writing and it shall be decided or withdrawn before the main question is put to the vote.

MOTIONS RULED OUT OF ORDER.

57. Whenever the Mayor is of opinion that a motion is contrary to the rules and privileges of the Council, he shall apprise the members thereof immediately, before putting the question, and shall cite the rule or authority applicable to the case without argument or comment.

DIVISION ON A QUESTION.

58. When the question under consideration contains distinct propositions, upon the request of any member, the vote upon such proposition shall be taken separately.

RECONSIDERATION.

59. After any question, except one of indefinite postponement has been decided, any member may, at the first meeting held [illegible] move for a reconsideration thereof, but no discussion on the main question shall be allowed unless reconsidered, and there shall be no reconsideration unless notice of such reconsideration be given in accordance with section 43 of this by-law.

60. No question shall be reconsidered more than once, nor shall a vote to reconsider be reconsidered.

VOTING ON APPOINTMENTS.

61. In every election by the council for a Municipal officer, the names of all the candidates shall be submitted before any vote is taken, and the vote shall be by ballot. (Vide Sec. 101, Mun. Act, 1892.)

62. The Clerk shall prepare one ballot marked with his initials for each member of the Council, having written thereon the names of all the applicants; each member shall mark his ballot in the usual manner, by placing an X opposite the name of the person for whom he desires to vote; and the candidate receiving a majority vote of the members then present shall be declared elected; in the case of other elections being required, the balloting shall proceed in each case as at first until the requisite number shall have been elected. Should no candidate receive a majority of votes on taking the first ballots, the names of the candidates receiving the smallest number of votes in the ballot shall be dropped and so on in each succeeding ballot until an election shall have been effected. The Mayor and Clerk shall act as scrutineers in all such cases.

ENQUIRIES.

63. Questions may be put to the Mayor or other presiding officer, or through him to any member of the Council relating to any by-law, motion, or other matter connected with the business of the Council, or the affairs of the City, but no argument or opinion is to be offered or facts to be stated except so far as may be necessary to explain the same, and in answering any such question a member is not to debate the matter to which the same refers.

64. All enquiries shall be in writing, and shall be handed to the Clerk of the Council at least two days clear before the day of the meeting at which such enquiry is to be made; and the answer to such enquiry shall be put in writing and handed to the Mayor or other presiding officer at least one hour before the meeting, and shall be read by him from the chair.

PROCEEDINGS IN COMMITTE OF THE WHOLE.

65. A committee of the whole Council shall be appointed by a resolution: "That this Council do resolve itself into a committee of the whole." The Mayor shall then say: "Alderman ..... moves that the Council do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole to consider (here state subject matter)." An amendment may be then moved against the principle of the proposed resolution or question, or the motion for committee may be negatived.

66. If the motion is agreed to, the Mayor shall leave the chair (unless the Council desires otherwise) but he shall first appoint a chairman of the committee of the whole, who shall maintain order in the committee and who shall report the proceedings thereof.

67. No by-law or report of the committee shall be discussed in committee of the whole, unless such by-law or report has been previously type-written or printed and placed in the hands of the members, except it shall be otherwise decided by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, without debate.

68. The rules of the Council shall be observed in committee of the whole, so far as may be applicable, except that no motion shall require to be seconded, nor shall a motion for the previous question, or for an adjournment be allowed; and in taking the ayes and nays the names of the members shall not be recorded, nor shall the number of times of speaking on any question be limited. No member shall speak for a longer time than ten minutes on any question.

69. Questions of order arising in committee of the whole shall be decided by the chairman, subject to an appeal to the Council; and if any disorder should arise in the committee the Mayor shall resume the chair without any questioon being put.

70. Every question in committee shall be decided by a majority of voices.

71. In case of a division being called for the question shall be decided by a show of hands. The Clerk shall count and declare the number on each side and the chairman shall announce the result of the vote.

72. A motion in committee of the whole to rise without reporting, or that the chairman leave the chair shall always be in order, and shall take precedence of any other motion. On such motion debate shall be allowed, and on an affirmative vote the subject referred to the committee shall be considered as disposed of in the negative, and the Mayor shall resume the chair, and proceed with the next order of business.

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No member shall speak more than once to such a motion.

73. When all the matters referred to the committee of the whole have been considered, the chairman shall report the same to the Council. The Mayor, then on resuming the chair, shall ask: "Shall the report be adopted?" and the report may then be adopted or rejected or agreed to with amendments, or the matters therein contained, any or every, recommitted, or the further consideration thereof postponed, provided however, that the committee when it has partly considered a matter may report progress and ask leave to sit again, which, if the Council approve, when the order for committee is again read, the Mayor, unless the Council decide otherwise, shall leave the chair forthwith without putting any question, and the Council shall thereupon resolve itself into a committee of the whole.

PROCEEDINGS IN REGARD TO THE PASSAGE OF BY-LAWS.

74. In proceeding with the introduction of a by-law the Mayor shall say: "Alderman ...... moves that leave be granted to introduce a by-law to," (giving title at length). On this motion being seconded and read from the chair it shall be debatable and amendable, but after it is agreed to, the next question "When shall the by-law be read a first time?" must be agreed to without amendment or debate, though the Council may divide thereon and refuse the reading of the measure. In the case of a by-law recommended by the Mayor, under the provision of sub-section f, of section 20 herein, the motion to introduce may be dispensed with and the following question put by the chair, substituted in lieu thereof "Shall the by-law (giving title) be introduced?"

75. No by-law shall be introduced either in blank or in an incomplete form.

76. Every by-law shall be printed or typewritten before or immediately after the first reading thereof, and shall be read a second time, and then considered in committe of the whole, and shall be read a third time, before it is signed by the Mayor.

77. Every by-law shall receive three several readings and on different days previous to its being adopted, except on urgent and extraordinary occasions, and upon a vote of two-thirds of the members present, when it may be read twice or advanced two or more stages in one day, subject however, to section 92 herein.

78. When a by-law has been read the first time, an order may be made forthwith, that the by-law be read a second time on a future day, or immediately, if the by-law be passed with unusual expedition.

79. On the order of the day being read for the second reading of a by-law, a motion shall be made, and a question put: "Shall the by-law be now read a second time?"

At this stage the introducer of the by-law shall be entitled to address the Council and propose a motion relative to the principle of the measure.

81. When the by-law has been read a second time the Mayor shall put the question: "When shall the Council resolve itself into committee of the whole on this by-law?" The Council on motion of the introducer of the by-law shall fix the time, and, if on a future day, when the order is duly reached, or, if immediately, the Mayor shall put the question, "Alderman ...... moves that the Council do now resolve itself into committee of the whole upon this by-law."

82. In proceedings in committee of the whole upon by-laws, the preamble shall be first postponed, and then every clause considered by the committee in its proper order; the preamble and title to be last considered.

83. The chairman shall read each clause, and put the question formally thereon: "Shall the clause stand part of the by-law?" The clause shall then be debatable or amendable, line by line, or word by word. If amended, then the question shall be put: "That the clause, as amended, stand part of the by-law." On an amendment to "strike out and insert," the paragraph to be amended shall first be read as it stands, then the words proposed to be struck out and those to be inserted, and finally the paragraph as it would stand if so amended.

84. Amendments to clauses of a by-law may be made provided the same be relevant to the subject matter of the by-law.

85. A clause may be postponed, unless upon an amendment thereto a question has been fully put from the chair.

86. Postponed clauses shall be considered after the remaining clauses of the by-law, and before new clauses are brought up.

87. If a clause be disagreed to, a new clause in lieu thereof may be brought up after the remaining clauses of the by-law have been disposed of.

88. When every clause and schedule has been agreed to, and any new clauses or schedules have been added to the by-law the preamble shall be considered, and a question put, "That this be the preamble of the bylaw."

89. When all the clauses of a by-law have not been considered, the chairman shall be directed to report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

90. When a by-law has been fully considered, the chairman shall be directed either to report the by-law without amendment to the Council, or to report the by-law with amendments.

91. The chairman in pursuance of the directions of the committee, shall report the by-law forthwith to the Council and the by-law may then be passed on question put from the chair, "Shall the by-law now pass?"

92. Every by-law passed by the Council shall be reconsidered, not less than one day after the original passage, and if adopted by the Council and signed by the Mayor, or confirmed by the municipal electors, shall come into effect, and be binding on all persons after the publication of the same in the British Columbia Gazette, and in some one or more of the newspapers selected by the Council and circulating in the municipality, unless the date of its coming into effect is otherwise postponed by such by-law; provided, however, that in the case of a by-law requiring the assent of the electors, such assent shall be given before the by-law is reconsidered, adopted and published as aforesaid. (Vide Sec. 122, Mun. Act, 1892.)

93. Every by-law shall be under the seal of the Corporation, and shall be signed by the Mayor, or by the person legally presiding at the meeting at which the by-law has been passed, and by the Clerk of the Council. (Vide Sec. 123, Mun. Act, 1892.)

94. The Clerk shall endorse on all by-laws read in Council the dates of the several readings and passage thereof.

95. All by-laws adopted by this Council shall be printed, paged and bound up in a separate volume for the year in which they are passed, and shall have a separate index.

96. Every by-law which has passed the Council shall immediately after being sealed with the seal of the Corporation, and signed by the Mayor, be deposited by the Clerk for security in the vault connected with his office.

STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES.

97. There shall be annually appointed by the Mayor at the first meeting of each newly elected Council the Standing Committees of the Council, designated as follow, which designation shall be understood and taken as defining the class of subjects or matters coming within the purview and province of each committee to consider and report upon respectively, namely: Finance, Streets and Bridges, Sewers, Electric Light, Water, Market, Home for the Aged and Infirm, Printing, Park, Pound, Cemetery, Library and Fire Wardens.

98. Each standing committee of the Council shall consist of one member from each ward, and the Mayor shall be (ex-officio) a member of all standing and special committees.

99. At the first meeting after the appointment annually by the Mayor, the Finance, Streets, Sewerage, Water and Fire Wardens Committees shall determine the days of the future regular meetings of the said committees, and also the hour at which each of such meetings shall be held.

100. The members of each standing committee of the Council shall meet and transact its business at the City Hall. A meeting of any committee may be called by the chairman whenever he considers it necessary to do so, but he shall notify the members of the committee at least twelve hours before the meeting takes place.

101. Members of the Council may attend the meetings of any of its committees but shall not be allowed to vote nor shall they be allowed to take part in any discussion or debate except by permission of the majority of the members of the committee.

102. The general duties of the standing committees of the Council shall be as follows:

(a.) To consider and report in writing to the Council from time to time or whenever desired by the Council and as often as the interest of the City may require on all matters referred to them by the Mayor or Council or coming within their purview, and to recommend such action by the Council in relation thereto as they (the committee) may deem necessary, or expedient, and every such report shall be signed by a majority of each committee.

(b.) To carry out the instructions of the Council expressed by resolution in regard to any matter referred by the Council to any committee for immediate action thereupon, but in such case the instructions of the Council shall be specific, and the committee shall report its action in detail at the next meeting of the Council thereafter.

(c.) To prepare, or cause to be prepared, all by-laws which may be necessary to give effect to such of their reports or recommendations as are adopted by the Council.

(d.) To examine all accounts in connection with any office or department of the Corporation, the affairs of which office or department are matters which come directly within the view of any committee. All orders for supplies in connection with any such department shall be signed, and all accounts therefor certified, by the chairman of such committee, and in his absence or illness, by any member of the committee.

(e). To engage the services temporarily of any person to supply a vacancy caused by the discontinuance for any cause of the services of any employee of the Corporation, but such engagement shall only hold [illegible] mittee at the next meeting of the Council thereafter.

(f.) To present to the Council at the last regular meeting of the Council, or as soon thereafter as possible in each year, for the information of the Council and citizens generally, as well as for the guidance of the committees for the following year, a general report of the state of the various matters referred to them respectively during the year, the work or business done, through or by each committee, and the expenditure made under their authority or superintendence; such report shall also state the number of meetings called by each committee during the year, the number of meetings at which a quorum was present, the number of times each member was absent, and such report shall contain such suggestions in regard to the future action of the succeeding committees as experience may enable the reporting committee to make in repect of the matters embraced in their report.

103. The Council may, out of their own number, appoint from time to time by resolution, select committees to consider or inquire into any matter, and to report their opinion for the information of the Council. (Vide Sec. 98, Mun. Act, 1892.)

104. The Council, or any standing or special committee thereof, shall have power under the hand and seal of the Mayor of such Council, to summon witnesses for examination on oath in any and all matters connected with or relating to the administration of municipal affairs, and shall have the power to enforce the attendance of such witnesses and compel them to give evidence as is vested in any court of law in civil cases. Any member of such standing or special committee may administer the oath to any witness called before such committee, and such witness may be examined, cross-examined, and re-examined, according to the rules and practice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia in civil cases. (Vide Sec. 11, Mun. Act, 1893.)

105. Any member of the Council may be placed on a standing or select committee, not withstanding the absence of such member at the time of his being named upon such committee. The first named member of any committee shall be chairman of the committee, subject to the provisions of the next succeeding section.

106. Every member who shall introduce a motion on any subject which may be referred to a select committee shall be one of the committee, and shall, unless the committee otherwise determine, be the chairman of such committee.

107. Of the number of members appointed to compose any standing or select committee, a majority, exclusive of an ex-officio member, shall be a quorum competent to transact business.

108. In the transaction of business all standing and select committees shall adhere strictly to the rules governing proceedings in meetings of the Council as far as applicable.

SUSPENSION OF RULES.

109. Any one or more of these rules and orders may be temporarily suspended by a vote of two-thirds of the whole Council, excepting those contained in Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 43, 61, 92, 93, 103, 104, and 113 herein.

UNPROVIDED CASES.

110. In all unprovided cases in the proceedings of the Council or in committee, the laws, rules and usages of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia shall be followed.

111. No person except members and officers of the Council shall be allowed to come within the bar during the sitting of the Council without the permission of the Mayor.

ADJOURNMENT.

112. The Council shall always adjourn at the hour of 11 o'clock p.m., if in session at that hour—unless otherwise determined by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

SPECIAL PROVISION.

113. The Municipal Council shall be deemed and considered as always continuing and existing, notwithstanding any annual or other election of the members composing the same; and upon and after the annual election of the members thereof, and their having organized and held their first meeting as a Council, the Council may take up and carry on to completion all by-laws, reports, and procedings which have been begun or have been under consideration by the Council, either in the next preceding year or subsequent or prior thereto, and it shall not be necessary to beg in de novo with any by-law, proceeding, report, matter, or thing entertained by the Council in such preceding year or subsequent, or prior thereto as aforesaid. (Vide Sec. 117, Mun. Act, 1892.)

This By-law may be cited as the "Council Procedure By-law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council on the 22nd day of October, 1894.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Council this 26th day of October, 1894.
(L. S.) JOHN TEAGUE, Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1894, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that any desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any section thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

AIDS DIGESTION
AND
IMPROVES THE COMPLEXION
ADAMS'
TUTTI FRUTTI
Allow no imitations to be palmed off on you.

RUPTURE More CURES have been effected by my Trusses, with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other devices combined. They retain largest Rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 25 years, fully equal to personal examination by mail. 27 patents to overcome DEFORMITY. Ill. book free.
CHARLES CLUTHE, 124 King St. W., Toronto

....LIVE PEOPLE READ LIVE ADS....
....LIVE PEOPLE READ LIVE ADS....
....LIVE PEOPLE READ LIVE ADS....
....LIVE PEOPLE READ LIVE ADS....

AWAY UP NORTH.

Count de Sainville Spends Five Years in the Mackenzie River Country.

He Has Some Alterations to Make to the Maps Now in Use.

The steam whaler Jeanette arrived in port early this morning and ended a two years' cruise in the Arctic seas in search of whales. On the vessel as a passenger was Count V. E. de Sainville, who for five years has been exploring the unknown land east and west of the mouth of the Mackenzie river, and as a result of his explorations many changes will be made in the published geographies of that strange country, says the San Francisco Examiner.

"I am almost a savage," he said, when asked about his adventures in the Arctic seas, "and it is so long since I have come in contact with civilization that it seems strange to see so many houses and such great ships anchored about.

"I have traveled almost since I was able to know where I was going," he continued, "and naturally I have a love of adventure. Nothing has greater charms for me than a gun with which to supply my simple wants and a free life in an almost unbounded country where the work of God has not been defaced by man. I had often heard of the wonderful country of the Northwest Territories of the Dominion of Canada, and of the almost unexplored Mackenzie river. That was my chance, and in the winter of 1888 I left my native land and journeyed to Montreal. By easy stages I reached Edmonton, a growing town in the broad prairies of the Canadian territory.

"There I collected a two years' supply of provisions and built a boat. When spring came the boat was launched, and with two Indians I started on the Athabaska river and came at last to the Mackenzie river. There was a post of the Hudson Bay Company at the mouth of the Peel river, near the end of my journey, and there I was made welcome by the factor.

"The place was known as Peel River Fort, and it became my headquarters during the five years I spent in that interesting country.

"I did not intend to stay that long when I started, but when I got so far north and found that so little was known of the country in from the coast I decided to turn explorer. I had the most accurate maps of that region as far as known, but while descending the Mackenzie I found many inaccuracies in them. These I corrected and took rough notes, and the corrections will in time find their way to geographies.

"I expected to find the winters in the north long, dreary and wearisome, but I was mistaken. There is no more ideal place for a hunter than along the north coast of North America.

"During that winter I found plenty to do. Deer were plentiful, and I kept the natives in food, and while I was not hunting I was studying the language. It was then that I learned of the doubts of the existence of Esquimaux lake, that the maps and charts designated as lying east of the mouth of the Mackenzie. I decided to start in the spring and determine the boundaries of this lake, if it really existed. When I came back to the fort next fall I found that the lake was merely a chain of small lakes beginning not far from the Mackenzie river, about three hundred miles south of its mouth, and running in a northeasterly direction, emptying into the Arctic near Cape Bathurst.

"The next year I went over the territory bordering the chain of lakes and made careful notes of its topography. All along the course of that waterway game was plentiful. Fur-bearing animals were plentiful, and I could have kept my rifle barrels hot shooting them, but I had no way of disposing of the skins.

"The next summer I spent exploring the delta at the mouth of the Mackenzie and I found that there were many inaccuracies in the latest maps and charts then published. In the first place the longitude of the great river was not correct. It was some distance west of the place assigned to it in the maps. Then the islands of the Delta were far astray, but that is easily accounted for. New islands are being found almost every year. When the daring voyager Mackenzie discovered the river, about a hundred years ago, he reported that clear water existed north of Halket island. Now he would have to pass many islands north of that island to find clear water. The river is a tremendous stream, almost equal to the greatest in the world. The quantity of sediment that it carries down is enormous.

"Rapidly shifting shoals, according to the currents, make navigation very dangerous in that locality, and whalers should give it a wide berth unless acquainted with the treacherous waters of the river at that point.

The winter months in that far north country are much more pleasant than the summer. The thermometer at the mouth of the Mackenzie at times registers 90 degrees in the shade, and the heat then is oppressive. That is not [illegible] mosquitoes are unbearable. They swarm in millions during the summer, and when the wind is from the south they blacken the air along the coast. The only remedy is to get in a tent and sit in a thick smoke.

The next summer was spent exploring the country west of the Mackenzie river. I started as soon as the snow left the ground with two natives and ascended the Peel river as far as its source far up in the Rocky Mountains. It was there that I traversed the wildest area of the country in all my journeys, and there I met with my most thrilling adventures. I ascended some mountains over 5000 feet above the level of the sea and found little snow."

Attention

In time to any irregularity of the **Stomach, Liver, or Bowels** may prevent serious consequences. Indigestion, costiveness, headache, nausea, biliousness, and vertigo indicate certain functional derangements, the best remedy for

which is **Ayer's Pills**. Purely vegetable, sugar-coated, easy to take and quick to assimilate, this is the ideal family medicine—the most popular, safe, and useful aperient in pharmacy. Mrs. M. A. BROCKWELL, Harris, Tenn., says:

"Ayer's Cathartic Pills cured me of sick headache and my husband of neuralgia. We think there is

No Better Medicine,

and have induced many to use it."

"Thirty-five years ago this spring, I was run down by hard work and a succession of colds, which made me so feeble that it was an effort for me to walk. I consulted the doctors, but kept sinking lower until I had given up all hope of ever being better. Happening to be in a store, one day, where medicines were sold, the proprietor noticed my weak and sickly appearance, and, after a few questions as to my health, recommended me to try Ayer's Pills. I had little faith in these or any other medicine, but concluded, at last, to take his advice and try a box. Before I had used them all, I was very much better, and two boxes cured me. I am now 80 years old; but I believe that if it had not been for Ayer's Pills, I should have been in my grave long ago. I buy 6 boxes every year, which make 210 boxes up to this time, and I would no more be without them than without bread."—H. H. Ingraham, Rockland, Me.

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective

SURROUNDED BY FIRE.

Filth in the Chicago River Set on Fire by Passing Steamers.

Chicago, Ills., Nov. 3.—Vessels navigating the south fork of the odoriferous Chicago Thursday night sailed through geysers of flames and narrowly escaped destruction by fire. The flames rolled up four or five feet high in the wake of each craft, which had stirred up the accumulated filth in the south fork. It is supposed that the fire was originally started by the tug James Hay, which was towing a scow up to the stockyards. The tug Moser was towing the schooner Ford River out of the south fork, when both boats were surrounded by fire which was consuming the gases rising to the surface in huge bubbles. Captain McGinn of the Moser, said to-day that both boats were in danger of being set on fire, but as the flames were all round him there was nothing to do but keep moving and he succeeded in getting out of the fork without mishap. The combined smoke from the fire and the stench from the fork nearly overcame the crew. The tug William Dickinson was at one time wholly surrounded by flames which were darting as the bubbles came to the surface and exploded, the burning gas having the appearance of miniature [illegible] or more, the fire seemed to die out. The captain of the Ford river says that he could see no oil whatever on the surface of the water and he thought the flames were fed wholly from the gases that came to the surface. These gases were generated in immense volumes from the refuse matter emptied into the river by the rendering and fertilizing works along the south fork banks. In summer time, when a vessel ploughs through the waters, that water is about the consistency of mucilage, and the odors stirred up are so sickening that the hardiest sailors can scarcely endure the mud.

AN ODE TO DIAMOND DYES.

Air: Bonnie Doon.

O! Diamond Dyes, ye colors fair,
Prepared with scientific care,
Ye joy of every woman's heart,
From our lov'd homes, oh, n'er depart.
Ye are our choice, our joy and pride,
Forever in our homes abide,
That ye may show your mars'lous pow'-rs,
When time brings on our dyeing hours.

In vain have speculators tried
To mar thy worth, thy fame deride;
But women's hearts so warm and true,
Forever loyal are to you.
Shine on! shine on! ye stars of light,
Ye Diamond Dyes so fast and bright,
Ye gems of true economy,
May millions yet be bless'd by thee.

VICE REGAL PARTY ARRIVE

Thousands of Citizens Turn Out to Do Honor to the Queen's Representative.

Public Reception and Promenade Concert at the Drill Hall To-Night.

The Dominion government steamer Quadra, with the governor-general and party on board, left Vancouver shortly before ten o'clock this morning and had just arrived as the Times was going to press. The party consists of Lord and Lady Aberdeen, Lady Marjorie Gordon, Hon. Archie Gordon, Captain Urquhart, A. D. C., Mr. D. Erskine, A. D. C., and Mr J. W. Campbell, A. D. C. The outer wharf, where the steamer landed, had been prettily decorated, the large warehouses being draped with evergreens and bunting. Other places along the route of the procession were also decorated, while steamers and schooners in the harbor and along the docks had all their bunting flying to the breeze. In the city many flags were flying. The Quadra, which brought the party down, was decked with flags of every color and nation. The trip from Vancouver was a beautiful one, the sun shining brightly on the blue waters of the gulf, making it warm enough for the members of the party to remain on deck and enjoy the scenery of which there is none grander.

On arriving at the outer wharf the governor-general was met by the lieutenant-governor, the mayor and the reception committee. Miss Earle, daughter of Thomas Earle, M. P., presented Lady Aberdeen with a bouquet. A guard of honor accompanied by the battalion band was at the wharf, the band playing national airs. The party was escorted to carriages and the procession formed in the following order:

Marshal, Supt. F. S. Hussey, of the provincial police.
Police.
The Sir William Wallace Society, headed by pipers.
Guard of Honor of the B.C.B.G.A., headed by their band.
Carriage with the Governor-General and the Countess of Aberdeen, the Lieut.-Governor and the Mayor.
Then will come carriages in the following order:
Other members of the vice-regal party.
Bishops according to Seniority.
Lt.-Col. Rawstorne, R.M.A., Lieut.-Gorforth, R.N., Lt.-Col. Peters, D.A.G., Senators McInnes and Macdonald.
Puisne Judges.
Members of Parliament.
Provincial Cabinet.
Members of Provincial Legislature.
Aldermen.
Clergy.
President and Council of the Board of Trade.
Reception Committee.
St. Andrew's & Caledonia Society, and other Societies.
Citizens.

The route taken was along Dallas road to Beacon Hill park, thence to Humboldt street, along Humboldt to Douglas street, Douglas to Yates, up Yates to school, along School and Moss streets to Belcher and thence to Government House, where the procession disbanded.

At the drill hall this evening the promenade concert will begin at 8:30 and the public reception half an hour later. The civic address will be presented to the governor-general by Mayor Teague, after which the public will be introduced to their excellencies by the mayor, senators and members of parliament.

The school board held a special meeting this morning with all the trustees present except E. A. Lewis. There were only a few matters of business up, the only important thing being a letter from Minister Baker saying that Lord and Lady Aberdeen would be very much pleased to visit the schools during their stay here. A committee consisting of Chairman Hayward and Trustees Marchant and Lovell was named to arrange for the visits. The board will meet again on Tuesday.

Fifty Cents Per Yard.

Stanley dress goods, West of England suiting tweeds, Plushes, Lester's best, Velvets, Cashmeres, Serges, both dress and suiting, all bankrupt stock and worth double the money, at Russell & McDonald's, 134 Douglas street.

THE POSTMEN—JUSTICE IS ALL THEY ASK.

"Disguise thyself as thou will, still,
Slavery! thou are a bitter draught!"

To the Editor: The astounding action of the postal department in suspending the Victoria employes will produce a deep thrill of indignation in the breast of every man acquainted with the situation. A greater piece of injustice and cruelty it is difficult to conceive; and, wretched and discredited as the government admittedly is, such oppressive action could only have emanated from the conceited scamp to whom it is clearly traceable. Driving men into adopting a desperate attitude for their self-preservation, by withholding what parliament has declared to be rightfully and legally theirs; and then to cast them adrift without any hope of relief can only be regarded in the light of an outrage. Do the people of Victoria realize what this scandalous action of Sir Adolphe Caron means to many sorely pinched homes in this city? Do they recognize the suffering and oppression this self-confessed "boodler" is inflicting upon a hard working class of our fellow citizens, struggling to maintain a respectable appearance upon the miserable pittance of $30 a month? The morning sun carried neither warmth nor joy to the hearths of the poor postmen. The gloom and anxiety cast by the cruel instructions of a perfumed popinjay over many a meagre breakfast table this morning is sufficient to arouse all lovers of British fair play to rush to the rescue of those unfortunate men. Their immediate reinstatement and a prompt adjustment of their reasonable and rightful claims should be instantly demanded. The duty of Messrs. Earle and Prior is clear. By following it they could fetch Sir Adolphe Caron to his senses in two hours. It is, also, the duty of the board of trade to move in the matter at once, since the men practically placed their case in its hands. Mr. Flumerfelt's munificent offer yesterday was no doubt dictated by the most generous motives, but the postmen are not asking for charity—they are seeking for justice. And the people should see that they get it.

CHABLIS-SHIRAZ.

THE PARTY OF $29.10.

To the Editor:—The suspension of the postoffice employees for asserting their rights before the citizens in nothing short of an outrage. Now these men were given to understand that a provisional allowance was to be made in order to augment the pittance of $29.10 per month to postmen. This addition has not been forthcoming for some time through some of the red tape of the department in Ottawa. Considering the provocation the wretchedly paid employees of Victoria have received, and the fact that they returned to duty as soon as they were advised so to do, all right-minded folks must support these men. I am not using this as a political sore but something should be done by the citizens to show these tyrants of the Dominion at Ottawa that we will not be treated thus. The postal department desire something over $4000 per annum from the rental of boxes in the Victoria postoffice. I would respectfully suggest that all those thus renting such boxes or drawers to give notice that they intend to do without them and perhaps by such action and the little inconvenience of obtaining their mail from the wicket may bring the great and might Sir A. Caron and his many patrons to understand that the electors of Victoria sympathize with the poor, hard-worked, underpaid but most responsible withal postmen of Victoria.

CHEIL.

Twenty-Five Cents Per Yard

All wool 44 inch dress goods and Melton cloths, bankrupt stock, at Russell & McDonald's.

THE MILK QUESTION.

To the Editor: I would like to ask you a few questions regarding the milk, now that there is so much fuss and talk about the milk that is supplied by our local milkmen. Taking it for granted that all the talk is true, I would like to know what guarantee we have that the milk brought from the American side is pure and free from disease? We know that tuberculosis exists to a great extent in the States. Then as regards butter; if, as is said, this disease is so widespread, how are we to know that the butter that is brought here in tons from eastern Canada and the States is free from disease and fit for food, for if the milk is diseased the cream must be, and of course the butter made from it cannot be fit for human food. Then there is the condensed milk—are we quite sure the cows that produce this milk are healthy? If they are not then that too must be contaminated. If this is not all true, then all this fuss has been got up to injure our home industry and to bring ruin to our farmers and dairymen. Dr. Duncan has proposed to impose a tax on the milkmen. One would think that in a new country like this, where there are so many difficulties to contend with, it would be better to assist and encourage a hard working and industrious class than to handicap and injure them in every way. The doctors of Vancouver and New Westminster have advised the people of those cities to scald the milk, as that does away with all danger. Why doesn't Dr. Duncan do the same here, and not try to injure our over-worked and under-paid farmers and milkmen?

FARMER.

Nov. 2.

FROM NEW NORWAY.

To the Editor: Having this day safely landed at Bella Coola harbor, the colony take leave through the Times to extend our hearty thanks to Commodore Irving and his crew on board the Princess Louise for the excellent treatment given us on our voyage from Victoria to Bella Coola. The colony also express its gratitude to Mr. R. Farrell, travelling passenger agent of the C. P. R., for his faithful service with us all the way from Crookston to Bella Coola. He has executed his agency with kindness and care and made our long trip pleasant. The colony mainly owes Mr. Farrell recognition for his satisfactory assistance in the allotment of the lands in Bella Coola among the colonists. For all this we extend our most sincere thanks. Promising to let you hear from us in the future, we remain, the

"NEW NORWAY."

Bella Coola, Oct. 30, 1894.

Wonderful Value

Boots and Shoes for men, women and children, at Russell & McDonald's.

RESIGN NOW.

To the Editor: I wonder if the "last straw' has been piled on the shoulders of the Victoria electors by the Dominion government. The treatment of the post office clerks is simply incredibly disgraceful, even when the character of the government is considered; but after all is it any worse than the treatment received by the city for many years at the hands of the Ottawa authorities? There is only one remedy, and that is to turn the rascals out. Our representatives are good enough citizens, but they have not an atom of personal independence in their peculiar compositions. They are in this matter particeps criminis. Baker (E. Crow) resigned because Sir John Macdonald would not give him what he wanted (presumably a lucrative office) and Prior (E. Gawler) threatened to resign if Victoria did not get the drill hall. Where are Earle and Prior to-day? Why do they not resign as a protest against the insolent arrogance of Caron? Have they not long enough endured the contumely of their leaders, or is there still an insult that has not been offered them or a degradation yet to be suffered? Caron is not alone responsible. Those who support him through evil as well as through good report are only secondary in their culpability.

A DISGUSTED CONSERVATIVE.

Ten Cents Per Yard

Double fold Scotch Lindsay dress goods at Russell & McDonald's, 134 Douglas street.

CALL A MEETING.

To the Editor: As a member of the Liberal-Conservative Association I want to enter my protest through the Times (for obvious reasons I cannot do so through the Colonist) to the brutality of the Dominion government's treatment of the post office employes. It is time that Conservatives spoke, and for this purpose I would suggest that Mr. E. C. Baker convene a meeting of the association, of which he is president. If we cannot settle this matter, then let us dissolve the association, for it can thereafter have no excuse for existing. As our organ puts it, we are in an "embarrassing position." We must get out of it, even though we should have to desert the government to do so. LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Frank Bishop and William Franklin, sent down to take charge of Cape Beale lighthouse, were landed safely from the steamer Quadra on Tuesday the 30th.

—Joe, one of the Indians who assaulted Constable Drummond at Plumper's Pass a week ago and took a prisoner away from him, has been arrested and is held here for trial by the provincial police. There are several more Indians to be arrested.

—The bark Melrose commenced discharging to-day at the outer wharf. She will have to take out all her cargo and go on the marine railway, as it is regarded as necessary that she should be fully examined and repaired before again venturing to sea.

—The following is a list of the first ten pupils of the first division of the North ward school: Richard Maynard, Fred Waller, George Turnbull, Percy Winnet, Bernie Pollard, Elsie Cartmel, Sara Sherriff, Lilian Nisbet, Alexander Thomson, Elmore Dier.

—H. M. S. Pheasant was this morning re-commissioned for three years' service on this station by Lieut.-Commander Garfoth. The new officers and men came over on the Royal Arthur on Thursday evening. A number of supernumeraries also came over for the other ships on the station. They were taken south by the flagship.

—H. M. S. Royal Arthur left for the south at 10 o'clock this morning for Aculpulco. There has as yet been no confirmation of the rumors about the murder of a British consul's family but the affair is now reported to have taken place in Costa Rica and not Peru. A confirmation will be awaited with considerable interest.

—Morrow, Holland & Co. have removed to the Times building on Broad street, and are established in the large office on the ground floor next to the Times business office. They have partitioned off a private office and put in a fine counter and otherwise fitted their office up with native wood. They have now one of the finest offices of any kind in the city.

—Charles Harnes has been taken into custody by the police for lunacy and also for medical treatment. It is believed that he will recover his mental balance all right, for it is thought that his condition was produced by drink. Harnes was watchman on the Princess Louise and a few days ago was injured by a fall. He hurt his back and head and was this afternoon removed to Jubilee Hospital to be treated. Harnes is a middle-aged man and a German by birth.

—The C., B. & Q. railway, or the Burlington, as it is more familiarly known, has been completed westward to Billings, Montana, where it crosses the Northern Pacific line. A joint arrangement for an exchange of business has been effected, and a circular to that effect has been issued by Thomas Miller, general freight agent of the line. The Burlington thus becomes in a measure a competitor for business in the Northwest, and before many years will have a line into Seattle.

—The negotiations for the purchase of the claims of the Victoria Hydraulic Mining Company on the North and South forks of the Quesnelle river by an eastern syndicate headed by F. G. Holt of Montreal, have been concluded and the property transferred. The syndicate is composed of George A. Cox, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; Wm. McKenzie, president of the Toronto street railway; D. D. Mann, of Montreal; Frank Barnard, M. P., and Mr. Holt. Messrs. Holt and Mann represent other capitalists as well. In money and paid up stock about $70,000 was paid to the Victoria parties.

Brown's "★★★ Special" Selected Old Scotch Whiskey is the brand chosen for the Imperial Household.

—Catarrh—Use Nasal Balm. Quick, positive cure. Soothing, cleansing, healing.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

THE CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Victoria West—Services at the usual hours. Rev. D. MacRae, pastor.

First Presbyterian church, cor. Blanchard and Pandora streets, Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30. In the evening the pastor will give the third lecture of the present course; subject, "Memory as a factor in the retribution in the world beyond."

The usual Saturday evening Gospel Temperance meeting will be held in the Methodist church, Herald street. Concertina and violin solos will be given, and refreshments will be served. All are invited; no admission charged.

Central Presbyterian church, cor. Kingston and Oswego streets, James Bay—The pastor, Rev. P. McF. McLeod, will preach morning and evening.

Calvary Baptist Church, Herald street, Rev. Thos. Baldwin, pastor—Sunday, 10:15 a.m., pastor's prayer meeting in parlor; 11 a.m., sermon by pastor, subject, "The value of a man;" 12:15 p.m., Sunday school; 6:15 p.m., B.Y.P.U. prayer meeting; 7 p.m., sermon by pastor, subject, "Can man approach opposite points at the same time?" Thursday, 8 p.m., regular prayer meeting.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, cor. Douglas and Broughton streets, pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay—Public worship with celebration of the Lord's supper at 11 o'clock; evening worship at 7 p.m.; Sabbath school and Bible class at 2:30 p.m.

Church of Our Lord, R. E., Humboldt street—Service at 11 a.m. with Holy Communion. Preacher, the Bishop. Evening at 7 p.m., service of song.

Evangelical Church of England, King's road, cor. Third street—Morning service, 11 a.m.; evening, 7 p.m. when there will be held, by special request, a Sculer's Welcome Home Service. The hymns, etc., will be appropriate to the occasion. A general invitation is extended to all seafers. Preacher, the Rev. G. C. King.

DIED.

KIPLING—Accidentally, at Shoosbartle Bay, Vancouver Island, on the 29th October, William Kipling, a native of England, aged 31 years.

The funeral will take place to-morrow, Sunday, at 2 o'clock from the residence of Mr. T. H. Hardy, No. 151 Fernwood road. Friends are invited to attend.

Interesting to Ladies.

"CAMELLINE," the peerless beautifier and preservative of the COMPLEXION received the special and unusual distinction of the highest possible AWARD OF HONOR over all competitors at the Midwinter Exposition, for purity, effectiveness and absolute freedom from injurious substances.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer Rosalie from the Sound—C H Weeks, Mrs Weeks, J Waring, Miss Scott, W A Stevens, J E Holtz, Geo Williams.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Geo McRae, Weeks & Robson; Express—C H Weeks, H Gribble.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

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Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivoting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures.

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Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
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Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.
Waltham Stem Wind Watches from $5.

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Have arrived from Holland, and are very fine. Also very fine Lawn Grass Seed. This year's crop.

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SOME REAL BARGAINS!

We have bought a manufacturer's lot of Sample Umbrellas at a discount of 30 per cent. so we can sell you cheap Umbrellas.

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AMUSEMENTS.

"God Save the Queen."

St. Andrew's & Caledonian Society

Halloween Concert

Under the distinguished patronage and presence of His Excellency Lord Aberdeen,

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA,

IN THE VICTORIA THEATRE,

Monday Ev'g, 5th November, '94

Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Seats can be reserved at Jamieson's bookstore. Tickets for sale by members of the society and at principal stores. Doors open 7:30. Concert at 8:15. Carriages at 10:15.

A.O.U.W. Hall, Yates St.,

Finest and best equipped Hall in the city for Concerts, Balls and Socials.
FINE STAGE,
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ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF,
PROPERLY VENTILATED,
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TO TIMES BUILDING,

26 Broad Street. — Opposite Driard Hotel

WILSON'S SCATHING WORDS

Criticism of Canadian Finances and Canadian Methods in the Investor's Review.

Awful Havoc the Present Government is Playing With the Country's Future.

Canada is a country about which the great bulk of the British public has an invincible superstition. It is "prosperous," "progressive," "a splendid home for the emigrant," "the granary of the world," some day, a "land capable of sustaining an immense population," and so on. Assertions of this sort are dinned into our ears by the political "bosses" out there, and we take all they say as Gospel. In the end of July last a reverend propagandist from Ottawa, the Rev. Dr. Manly Benson, held forth in the usual fashion, in a London Wesleyan chapel, on "Canada and the kind of men wanted in the Dominion," with Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian commissioner, in the chair. The pair made a sweet show. "Canada possessed one-fifteenth of the area of the known world," including the ice-bound regions not alluded to, "and only one-three hundredths of the world's population," quoth the reverend emigration advocate. Forthwith he proceeded to enumerate the advantages of this neglected land, always forgetting the snow and ice. "Its forest wealth seems unlimited and was exported over the world. Its mineral resources were equal to the wants of the great nation. The largest deposits of copper ore in the world were at Sudbury. In the Northwest there was a coal area of 65,000 squares miles, computed to yield nine million tons per square mile." And of course the "10,000 miles of navigable rivers" and the "great wheat lands of Manitoba" were trotted out in the finest mouth-watering style, the "emigrate-at-once-to-Paradise" order of spouter has long accustomed us to, all ending up with the usual appeal. "Canada," the reverend gentleman announced, "wanted men and women having the sterling qualities of the British people, which they so much admired." It does, indeed, want these, and the wonder is that it should, after all the puffing it has had these thirty years back. But its greatness, like the showman's fight between the dog and the bear at the fair, is always "just a-goin' to begin."

Perhaps Sir Charles Tupper felt that this appeal to the enlightened English workman's discontented fancy was a trifle too thick marred by an inconsistency of statement which resembled a confession that something was weak in the picture. He, at all events, when his time came to bang the emigration drum and cry "walk up, walk up, ladies and gents, this is the way to fortune!" took the line of magnifying Canada's "prosperity" without regard to population. This is what he said according to the condensed report published in the Canadian Gazette of August 2:

Sir Charles Tupper, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said that, notwithstanding the depression which had affected this country very seriously and which had affected our great Australasian colonies in a very marked degree, and which in the great Republic of the United States had produced something like a financial and commercial crisis, the trade of Canada last year had reached a higher point than ever before. Statistics placed it beyond question that there was no portion of the civilized world that had enjoyed up to the present moment greater prosperity than the Dominion of Canada.

Readers of this review will hardly be surprised to hear that there is not a word of truth in these bold assertions. Canada is not flourishing. Canada has not escaped the general wave of depression which has been travelling round and round the world since 1890, in spite of the fact that its government and people have done their best to keep the ball rolling by borrowing here all they could lay hands on. Canadian statistics do not "place it beyond question" that Canada has triumphed when all the rest of the world has been wrestling with crisis after crisis. In one sense indeed the rhetorician's words may have a semblance of truth in them, if they mean that no portion of the world has been worse off than Canada. But, taking the phrases in their obvious significance, they are shamefully wide of the facts. They, however, are thoroughly in unison [illegible] talist language about the Dominion. The fellow with a railway to sell and the politician with a "job" on hand sung in chorus the praises of Canada so long that they have probably worked their minds into the belief that all they bellow is true, or that, if it is not now, it will be. Certainly we should acquit men like Sir Charles Tupper of anything resembling deliberate dishonesty, but none the less are utterances of his such as we have quoted profoundly, and even shockingly misleading and guileful. And no greater cruelty can be perpetrated upon the young men and the young women of this country at the present time than to entice them away to Canada by representing to them that they could not live there more comfortably than at home. Therefore the man who lays himself out as this politician and this parson did, to induce our able-bodied young to go to their country full of the idea that they can find an easy way to comfort or to wealth is deserving of the severest condemnation words can bestow. So far from being a flourishing country Canada just now has all the appearance of being a country almost played out, a land honeycombed by loathsome jobbing in high places, a land sunk in official corruption, and debt-consumed to a degree hardly, if at all, excelled by the settlements of Australasia—a land, too, where the British investor and the British emigrant have from first to last lost more than in any other dependency of the empire.

One of the first things we did recently, when making a closer examination than usual of the Dominion and its financial and industrial condition, was to read through the budget speech delivered by the Hon. George E. Foster, D. C. L., M. P., finance minister in the federal administration at Ottawa. It was delivered in the house of commons there on Tuesday, March 27, last, and, if as dreary to listen to as it proved to be to read, must have been a sore infliction on the members who heard it. Sir Richard Cartwright's suggestion that half-past five might be taken as six o'clock, so as to give the minister a rest, did not seem to us to be dictated solely by kindly feelings towards that exhausted and exhausting functionary. (Here part of Mr. Foster's budget speech is quoted and criticized at length.)

Some very pretty figures are to be found in the above long extract, which is also a good sample of the style of special pleading these Canadian politicians of the dominant party habitually indulge themselves with, or use to screen the awful havoc they are playing with their country's future. According to Mr. Foster, their spokesman in the present instance, all these improvements have been due to the high tariff. It is it, and it alone, combined with a fine "wave-the-flag-of-freedom" kind of national policy which has filled Canada with railways, and canals, and factories, and never a word is heard of money borrowed, as little of the lamentable fact that it has not brought in the population. (Here the Review submits a long list containing all the bonds and debentures both federal, provincial and municipal enlisted on the London market.)

Here we have upwards of £70,000,000, almost every penny of which has been found outside of Canada—most of it by the Britisher, whom the cunning Canadian first flatters and fawns on, and then relieves of his purse. And these figures take no account of the money raised in the same period of time by the Grand Trunk company. What that amounts to we cannot actually ascertain. The nominal capital of the company was under £34,000,000 in 1878, and is now over £65,000,000, but there have been so many amalgamations and absorptions of smaller companies in the interval, and so many conversions of the stocks of these Grand Trunk securities, as well as issues of stock of the company's own at a discount, that the actual new money received cannot be known outside the company's own office, if there. If one-third of the nominal addition of the company's capital were taken as the amount of new money, this would bring the total amount poured into Canada since 1878 up to £83,000,000.

Eighty-five millions sterling as a round figure is probably tolerably near the mark. This would mean an average of more than £5,500,000 per annum for the 15 years covered by Mr. Foster's retrospect, and the total is being added to with much persistence and ingenuity. Only a few weeks ago upwards of a million and a half sterling was admitted to have been added to the debt of the Dominion on the London market by the secret sale of its 3 per cent. stock, a method of raising the wind which ought to be sternly suppressed for the borrower's good and our own safety.

These eighty-five millions do not include the moneys poured into the country by those emigrants who have been enticed to leave the United Kingdom by statements like those quoted at the beginning of this paper, or by blackguardly land "booms," like that of Manitoba, organized to aid the Canadian Pacific railway—propagandas as heartless as the preaching of the later crusades. The usual habit of the emigrant to Canada is to go out with all the money he or she possesses or can raise, and when it is all spent in the vain attempt to make a living by tilling the frost-bound fields of the north and west, or in the "flourishing" cities of the older provinces, the individual whose pockets has been emptied passes on to the States to begin life over again. To put a figure on these additions to the resources of Canada, resources with which the tariff has nothing to do, is impossible, but it must have in the years when the emigration decoy was most successful, contributed powerfully to make Canada "prosper." Mr. Foster forgets these things in his elaborate justification of a high tariff—which tariff, its unspeakable blessings notwithstanding, he proceeded to lower after the paltry style of the man who knows he is beaten and has not the manliness to confess it.

In truth the "progress" of Canada, viewed in the light of the constant stimulant supplied to its industries in the [illegible] most insignificant, and the present condition of the country is deplorable. Its railway traffic returns alone tell us that with unmistakable force.

One of the best tests of a country's condition is the growth of its population. That of the Dominion has risen very slowly during the past dozen years. The census of 1881 gave it as 4,325,000, by 1891 it had risen to 4,833,006 only, and last year it was computed to be no more than 4,962,000, probably an overestimate. Accept the estimate and it represents a growth of less than 15 per cent. between the first date and the last. In ten years only, 1880 to 1890, the population of the United States increased nearly 25 per cent. No wonder the emigration tout is hard to work always for Canada. The increase for ten years between the Canadian censuses, that is, for the same period as the United States figures cover, was less than 12 per cent.

Much stress was laid by the Dominion minister of finance on the great spread of the railways and the development in their business since protection became the order of the day. He could not have put into his oponents' hands a better weapon to beat him with. We, [illegible] tariff, have built these railways, and rue the day we did it. The Canadian Pacific company was promoted by devices the most unscrupulous ever employed by a civilized government, and its successful completion has nearly ruined the Grand Trunk system, which had been long before brought into existence by much the same tactics, only to be treated as a mere "foreign road" when our pockets had again to be picked. The same fate will befall the Canadian Pacific when it ceases to be an instrument with which to extract money from us wherewith to maintain the "prosperity" swindle. And the day when it will thus cease is not far off, in spite of the overland mail subsidies for a line of steamers across the Pacific, to "foster direct trade with Australia," and other barefaced impositions practiced upon our credulity, with "Rule, Britannia!" always shouted the while to keep us happy. We doubt if the entire trade of the Dominion with Asia and Australia, consumptive or transit, amounts to three-quarters of a million pounds per annum all told. Yet, but for the capital wasted in the attempts to develop this Pacific trade, and but for the extension of the Canadian Pacific railway system into the United States, the whole fabric of that company's finances would have gone to pieces years ago. It only maintains a show of paying now by a steady inpour of new capital, much of which is barefacedly used to supplement revenue. Stop that inflow, force the company to live on its own resources and it will soon be lower in credit than the Grand Trunk itself; and what a ghastly commentary this latter concern is on the quality of Canadian progress; it has to do its enormous business at next to no profit because the country is so wretchedly poor. The through trade it used to carry on with the United States has been broken in pieces by the war of tariffs between the two countries—a war the Canadian government did its best to embrace—and now the system struggles along more than three parts a financial wreck, the source of a loss of at a moderate estimate, 25 to 30 millions of money to the home capitalist. If this is the best that the party in power in Canada can show for its devotion to the policy of beggar-my-neighbor, of international jealousy and hate, it had better hold its tongue. Such boasting as that of the finance minister is as revolting as it is intellectually dishonest.

The trade statistics of the Dominion are fully as eloquent as the condition of its railways in regard to the blighting influences under which the national life has been trying to develop itself. "Look how our manufactures have expanded!" the finance minister kept repeating in his tawdry style. There is little or no trace of this expansion in Canadian exports. Canada still lives, like the United States, by its raw produce, its grain, and occasionally hay, its lumber, its fish—things the tariff never called into being. Thus for the year 1892-3 the total export trade was valued at £21,200,000, and it was nearly all raw produce. The total value of iron and steel goods exported—goods violently protected—in this year was only about £80,000, and of articles manufactured from the wood of the "unlimited forests" only £266,000 worth went abroad, as against upward of £5,500,000 worth of the raw material. These cannot be looked upon as magnificent results for the "high duties" policy to boast of, but they are quite in accordance with what experience and common sense alike teach us to expect from a protectionist system. It is a system of exhaustion and impoverishment always a system whereby the few profit at the expense of the many, and Canada would have been utterly bankrupt under it long ago but for the lavish use of capital borrowed or otherwise raised here, money to a large extent already lost. What has not been actually or apparently lost may fail to be forthcoming when the day for repayment comes round.

Heavy however as the debt obligations of Canada are, the country is not as a whole crushed by them beyond recovery. Isolated defaults and compositions may, and probably will, occur, but there is no reason to anticipate a general breaking in peices of Canadian credit if the incubus of protectionism does not continue to prevent the expansion of the country, and to waste its resources. Exaggerated though the language of the platform advertisers of the Dominion is, careful as they are to omit the drawbacks in their presentment of an imaginary Paradise, it is an undoubted fact that Canada does contain within its vast, but three parts uninhabitable, area great resources. The "granary of the world" the country can never by any possibility be, but its minerals and its timber, its sheep, possibly, and cattle may for generations to come furnish the inhabitants with the means of doing a large trade. But that trade is not going to be developed by the fiscal policy of the party which has been so [illegible] "subsidies," the shifty and monopoly fostering rings of wasters which created the Canadian Pacific railway and countenanced the fraudulent misrepsentations spread broadcast over Europe about Manitoba, which works the "Imperialist" legend with an impudence never surpassed, while doing its utmost to damage true imperial interests and to rob the mother country, which binds the trade of the Dominion in fetters of brass, and at the same time holds out the hand to us for money to build railways in the uninhabited wastes, to carry on a Pacific and Atlantic fast mail service, to lay a Pacific cable, which borows on any and every pretext without so much as telling us what it is doing. These are not the ways to create prosperity in the land, and Canada is as present the reverse of prosperous. Her towns are crowded with the unemployed, industries languish, trade abroad makes small headway and is often not profitable; there would be no "progress" at all but for these borrowings which keeps the government and all that sucks at it alive.

How long is this system of fetters and clogs and jobs and doles of money, procured chiefly on false pretences, to be suffered to continue unhindered? Upon [illegible] whether we are to esteem Canada a "safe place to put money in," or as a debtor sure to go bankrupt.

What have the Canadian people to say to this? It is the boast of the party which has so long "backed" them, like Sinbad's "Old Man of the Sea," that what has been done has the sanction of the ever-sacred voice of the ballot-box. Is this true? Have the Canadian people really allowed themselves to be bribed or flapdoodled into a condition of mind which hugs the burden that crushes them? Should this be so, the miseries of the country are only beginning and no man here can count on the money he has invested therein as a possession to come back to him. Hitherto the bribing of the electorate has been lavish—our money supplying the means—and what we fear is that so long as the system of wholesale corruption continues to flourish protectionism will be maintained. The reductions in the tariff made or suggested in the 1894 session of the Canadian parliament are ridiculous unless meant as a buttress to a vile system. So we must stand in doubt until we can find out what the people of Canada really do think. Meantime it is to be noted that the example of the federal government in the matter of borrowing has found imitators almost everywhere, in provincial governments, in cities, towns and villages; all have "progressed" by resorts to the usurer, the end of unrestricted intercourse with whom is death, moral and political.

Aside from the scandals of the Pacific railway, nowhere has the unprincipled resort to borrow money in Canada been more conspicuous than in the case of some of its towns and swollen villages. That Montreal with less than a quarter of a million inhabitants should owe £5,000,000, Toronto with less than 185,000 nearly £4,000,000 gross; Winnipeg, a town of little more than 30,000 people, over £400,000, Victoria with some 23,000 inhabitants £300,000; Vancouver, a big village of 14,000 or 15,000, also £300,000, or London, Ont., whose popunation is below 35,000, £400,000, are facts portentous of no small distreess to the majority of the inhabitants now, and of worse to come when more money is not to be had. Equally ominious of mischief are some of the provincial debts, especially those of Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia, all of which have borrowed in excess of their strength. The credit of Quebec province has fallen so low that it cannot at present borrow here at all, and has been obliged to contract a floating debt and to go to Paris for temporary advances. It is the most backward and poverty-stricken province of the Dominion, and it owes, including the city debt of £1,200,000, somewhere about £6,500,000. The sinking funds paraded against nearly all of these debts are more or less imaginary—will be found non-existent or unrealizable when the time to pay back arrives. Debt perpetuates itself, and what the end will be no man can doubt if Canada does not pull itself together and shake off its fetters.

The population of the country is under five millions. Probably the portion of the territory within the Dominion whose climate is endurable could sustain a population of 25,000,000. Unfetter the people, cease to lean on London money or any other borrowed capital, let the country expand naturally, and population will probably flow in sufficiently to make existing burdens endurable or even light. Follow the system which has weighed upon the land since 1879, and the Dominion will burst asunder, bankrupt, lightly though it seems to be handicapped compared with the colonies of Australia.

TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 21.

To take effect at 8:00 a.m. on Thursday, November 1, 1894.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ UP.

	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Saturday.	Miles from Wellington.
Victoria	Ar. 12:28 P M	Ar. 5:30 P M	78
Russell's	" 12:20	" 5:26	77
Esquimalt	" 12:10	" 5:16	[illegible]
Goldstream	" 11:45 A M	" 4:51	[illegible]
Summit Siding	" 11:10	" 4:22	[illegible]
Shawnigan Lake	" 10:50	" 3:56	[illegible]
Cobble Hill	" 10:40	" 3:46	[illegible]
McPherson's	" 10:27	" 3:31	[illegible]
Koksilah	" 10:17	" 3:21	[illegible]
Duncan's	" 10:12	" 3:16	[illegible]
Somenos	10:02	" 3:06	[illegible]
Chemainus	9:36	" 2:44	[illegible]
Oyster Bay Siding	9:15	2:35	[illegible]
Nanaimo	De 8:34		[illegible]
Nanaimo	Ar 8:25	" 1:45	[illegible]
Wellington	De 8:10	De. 1:30	[illegible]

NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.

	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Saturday.	Miles from Victoria.
Victoria	De. 8:00 A M	De. 2:40 P M	
Russell's	" 8:04	" 3:04	1
Esquimalt	" 8:14	" 3:14	4
Goldstream	" 8:38	" 3:39	11
Summit Siding	" 9:14	" 3:10	[illegible]
Shawnigan Lake	" 9:32	" 3:36	[illegible]
Cobble Hill	" 9:44	" 3:46	[illegible]
McPherson's	" 9:57	4:01	[illegible]
Koksilah	" 10:07	4:11	[illegible]
Duncan's	" 10:13	4:16	[illegible]
Somenos	" 10:28	4:26	[illegible]
Chemainus	" 10:45	4:48	[illegible]
Oyster Bay Siding	" 11:09	5:05	[illegible]
Nanaimo	Ar. 11:30	5:46	73
Nanaimo	De. 11:50		
Wellington	Ar. 12:14 P M	Ar. 6:00	78

On Saturday and Sunday.

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

[illegible]

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agents, at Victoria, Duncan's or Nanaimo Stations.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.

H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., (LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 24,

Taking effect Sept. 1st, 1894.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, execept Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

STEAMER JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria .... Tuesday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox .... Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo .... Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria .... Saturday, 7 a.m.

Trips to Valdes Island once a month.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria ... Store st...

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By purchasing your tickets via the Canadian Pacific Route. Through Daily Sleepers. Elegant Upholstered Tourist Cars in charge of competent porters running through without change to

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SAILINGS AS FOLLOWS:

Empress of Japan .... Nov. 12
Empress of China .... Dec. 10
Empress of India .... Jan. 7
Empress of Japan .... Feb. 4

For rates, pamphlets and all information apply to

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Or to GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. & Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from All European Points

From Montreal.

Allan Line, Parisian .... Nov. 10
Allan Line, Mongolian .... Nov. 17
Dominion Line, Oregon .... Nov. 10
Dominion Line, [illegible]
Beaver Line, Lake Superior .... Nov. 14
Beaver Line, Lake Winnipeg .... Nov. 21

From New York.

Cunard Line, Etruria .... Nov. 10
Cunard Line, Campania .... Nov. 17
White Star Line, Adriatic .... Nov. 14
White Star Line, Tuetonic .... Nov. 21
American Line, Berlin .... Nov. 14
American Line, New York .... Nov. 21
North Ger. Lloyd, Ems .... Nov. 17
North Ger. Lloyd, Aller .... Nov. 20
Anchor Line, Circassia .... Nov. 10
Anchor Line, City of Rome .... Nov. 17
Red Star Line, Waesland .... Nov. 14
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MATERNITY SCHOOL.

A History of the Pemberton Donations by Dr. Helmcken, Sen.

To the Editor:—In the following history the disagreeable use of the letter "I" unfortunately cannot be avoided.

Previous to the demise of my old and intimate friend, the late J. D. Pemberton, I had tried, by letter, to impress the directors of the P. R. Jubilee Hospital the necessity and importance of educating the nurses in the management of maternity cases. On his demise it was discovered that he had bequeathed to the authorities of the Jubilee Hospital two thousand dollars, to be used in such a manner (not defined) as to make his name remembered in the country he had loved so much and so long—forty years.

The Jubilee Hospital, at this time being in debt more than thirty thousand dollars, the directors determined to use the bequest to meet the debt on current expenses. I wrote the board that this use of the two thousand dollars did not meet the intention of the bequest, but suggested that the money should be employed for the purpose of extending the education of the nurses of the Jubilee Hospital to maternity nursing.

After some rather stormy debates, the directors decided on taking a legal opinion as to whether the bequest was general or special. The Hon. Mr. Richards, Q.C., to whom the case was referred, gave his opinion that the bequest must be considered "special." The dollars therefore could not be used to pay current expenses. The usefulness and importance of a maternity school was again and again urged, but not yet acceded to, when the directors kindly requested me to present the medals and diplomas to the nurses, viz., Misses Anderson and Atkinson. At this meeting Gov. Dewdney, the mayor, some aldermen, clergymen, members of the board and staff were present, as also a large number of ladies. In my address on this occasion I spoke very sympathetically and strongly on behalf of a maternity ward. The ladies at the meeting declared they would look to the furnishing.

I went to several people asking them to assist in the cause, but a few days after the delivery of the address the following important letter from Mrs. Pemberton, addressed to the president and directors, came to hand:

"It has been intimated to me that a maternity ward at your hospital is very greatly needed, not only for the poor, but also for the purpose of instructing the nurses of the Royal Jubilee Hospital and qualifying them for the management of such cases.

"I am willing to add the sum of ($1500) fifteen hundred dollars to the request of my late dear husband, provided you see your way to putting up such a building with my additional donation. The direction of the institution to be under the management of the hospital authorities. The building to be in memoriam of my late dear husband and to be named accordingly (Pemberton Ward, I.S.H.).

"I would also like the plans to be approved of and suggested by Dr. Hannington and Dr. Davie. Yours respectfully,

S. Y. D. PEMBERTON.

Victoria, B.C., February 6th, 1894.

After some delay, and after having received Mr. Richards', Q.C., decision, the board of directors, in a letter sent Mrs. Pemberton, accepted the donation and promised to carry out her desires and intentions. (I have not a copy of this letter at hand).

A great deal of delay now occurred, during which time I made more than one rough sketch of a convenient hospital, and having obtained estimates of the cost of construction, showed them to Dr. Davie and Dr. Hannington. The highest professional estimate of the cost of the building was $3,000. I have still one of a very suitable building costing less than $3,500.

At length the board instructed Mr. Teague, architect, to prepare a suitable plan, but here again delay occurred, chiefly on account of the absence of Dr. Hannington on his holiday trip.

The plans, however, were prepared at last, and presumably agreed to by Drs. Hannington and Davie. This having been done, the board, after some delay, appointed a committee, with full power to examine the plans, and if found suitable to erect the building.

The committee declared the plan definite, they having decided on having six beds, whereas the plans had only accommodation for three beds. They found, too, that the cost of the building exceeded $3,500. They succeeded, however, in reducing it to this amount by cutting off some parts of the building. During these overcomable difficulties, the idea of an opera-[illegible] thing had never even been heard of previously! The committee made their report condemning the maternity school and upholding the theatre, as may be seen by their report published in the Times a few weeks ago. (This report has been sent back to the committee for further consideration.)

Seeing that a spectacular surgical arena did not meet Mrs. Pemberton's desires as described in her letter, and knowing that a very suitable building (for three beds) could be put up for $3,500, capable of accommodating a sufficient number, namely, about forty cases per annum, and of affording the necessary instruction to the nurses at the same time I indited my first letter. Further I have a duty to perform, i.e., to see that Mrs. Pemberton's donation (wishes and intentions) in relation to my old friend be applied to its legitimate use and not diverted.

I may safely say that Mrs. Pemberton's opinion about the change from school to theatre has not yet been received by any one, Mrs. Pemberton being in London; and as yet no official communications sent her. In a couple of weeks or so, the donor of the $1,500 will return to Victoria and then I shall be relieved in mind and duty. I make no comments.

J. S. HELMCKEN.

P.S.—In the report refered to, not even a suggestion is made as to how the nurses are to be instructed in the management of [illegible] sidered of no or secondary consequence. I, however, received a sudden offer of a compromise, which would have, I think, sufficed for the education of the nurses and built the arena at the same time, viz., to give up an isolated room or buy in the general hospital for maternity cases," a proceeding not they considered dangerous after an innovation. This compromise was as suddenly withdrawn a couple of days after ! ! !

OLD NEW YORK PIRATES.

How "Traders" Managed to Make Great Gains in Colonial Days.

Sea-stealing, though they did not call it by so harsh a name, was a leading industry with the thrifty dwellers in this town two hundred years ago. That was a good time for sturdy adventure afloat; and our well-mettled New Yorkers were not the kind then, any more than they are now, to let money-making chances slip away by default. Even in referring to what is styled (but very erroneously) the drowsy period of the Dutch domination, the most romantic of our historians have not ventured the suggestion that anybody ever went to sleep when there was a bargain to be made; and in the period to which I now refer, when the English were fairly settled in possession of New York by twenty years of occupancy, exceeding wide-awakeness was the rule. Nor was anybody troubled with squeamishness. Therefore it was that our townsfolk, paltering no more with fortune than they did with moral scruples, set themselves briskly to collecting the revenues of the seas.

[illegible] by two different systems: which may be likened, for convenience sake, to direct and indirect taxation. In the first case, our robust townspeople put out to sea in private armed vessels ostentatiously carrying letters of marque entitling them to war against the King's enemies—which overpowering documents they construed, as soon as they had made an offing from Sandy Hook, as entitling them to lay hands on all desirable property that they found afloat under any flag.

The indirect method of taxation had in it less heroic quality than was involved in the direct levy; yet was it, being safer in a business way and almost as profitable, very extensively carried on. Euphemism was well thought of even then in New York: wherefore this more conservative class of sea-robbers posed squarely as honest merchants engaged in what they termed the Red Sea Trade. At the foot of the letter, as our French cousins say, their position was well taken. Their so-called merchant ships dropped down the harbor into the bay and thence out to seaward, carrying, for merchantmen, oddly mixed ladings, whereof the main quantities were arms and gunpowder and cannon-balls and lead, and strong spirits, and provisions, and general sea stores. Making a course to the southeastward, they would slide around the cape to some convenient meeting place in the Indian ocean, usually Madagascar, where they would fall in with other ships—whereof the lading was eastern stuffs, and spices, and precious stones, and a good deal of deep-toned yellow-red Arabian gold. No information was volunteered by their possessors, a rough-and-tumble dare-devil bushy-bearded set of men, as to where these pleasing commodities came from; nor did the New Yorkers manifest any indiscreet curiosity—being content that they could exchange their New York lading for the Oriental lading on terms which made the transaction profitable (in Johnsonian phrase) beyond the dreams of avarice. When the change had been effected the parties to it separated amicably; the late venders of the Oriental goods betaking themselves most gloriously drunk on their prodigal purchases of West Indian rum, to parts unknown, and the New Yorkers decorously returning with their rich freightage to their home port.

Neither of these methods of acquiring wealth on the high seas, the direct or the indirect, seems to have received the unqualified endorsement of public opinion in New York in those days which came and went two hundred years ago; yet both of them were more than tolerated, and the Red Sea Trade unquestionably was regarded as a business rather than a crime. Because of which liberal views in regard to what might properly enough be done off soundings, or at out-of-the-way islands in the ocean sea, it is a fact that at the fag-end of the seventeenth century our enterprising towns-folk were sufficiently prominent in both lines of marine industry—as pirates pure and simple, and as keen traders driving hard bargains with pirates in the purchase of their stolen goods—to fix upon themselves the ill-tempered attention of pretty much the whole of the civilized world.

The Nassau cleared hence for Madagascar in July, 1698, with a loading of "strong liquors and gunpowder," and in due course arrived at the port of St. Mary's. Here she disposed of her outward cargo at [illegible] took on board for the return voyage a cargo of "East Indian goods and slaves"; and received as passengers twenty-nine pirates homeward bound for New York. Off the coast of Africa she fell in with some vessel that gave news of the sea-change that had taken place in the New York government—with the arrival of Lord Bellmont as Fletcher's successor—and therefore "landed fourteen of her passengers at Cape May," while "the others were put aboard of a sloop from which they were put ashore on the east end of Long Island"—a region where pirates were most kindly entreated in those days. These latter, apparently, came well out of their scrape; but the luckless fourteen landed in New Jersey were harried and hounded across country by the authorities, and six of them were captured with their lading of stolen goods aboard. Probably they were hanged. Precedent to this dismal ending of their venture, under stress of some sort, they made a fairly full confession of their piracies in East Indian waters, and mentioned the interesting fact that the twenty-nine of them had paid for their homeward passage in the Nassau "almost £4,000." With this item added to the sum of the returns, it is not surprising that the record of Mr. Stephen De Lancey's venture ends with the statement: "The voyage of the Nassau was an exceedingly prosperous one, netting her owners about £30,000."—From [illegible] as A. Janvier, in Harper's Magazine for November.

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Miscellany.

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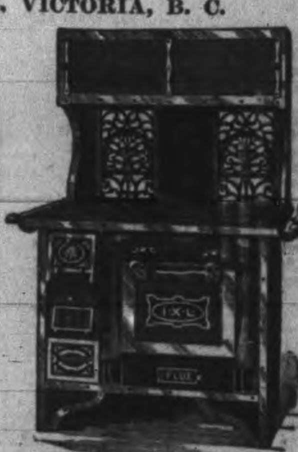

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